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Southeast Asia Report



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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7 March 1984

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VOPB REPORTS ENEMY CASUALTIES IN TIN-YU, KUTKAI

BK191110 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0300 GMT
19 Feb 84

[Excerpts] On 19 January, a mercenary column which had left Sadon, east of Myitkyina, advanced toward (Chaungbaung Haung) village to plunder the village and capture the people's militia. The local people's militia units refused to surrender to the mercenaries who had come to arrest them. They fought back and drove the enemy out. A body of a mercenary captain was left behind on the battlefield, and four enemy soldiers were wounded. A pistol, a carbine, and almost 200 rounds of ammunition were seized from the enemy.

Supplementary news of the People's Army and the Kachin Independence Army [KIA] attacking the convoy of the military government's mercenary 109th Light Infantry Regiment:

On 19 January, a combined unit of the People's Army and KIA attacked a convoy from the 109th Light Infantry Regiment near Kutkai. [Passage omitted repeating first referent item]

According to latest reports, the enemy left behind 41 bodies on the battlefield. Some 40 more dead, including 6 mercenary officers, and more than 70 wounded were carried away. It was also learned that almost 20 of the wounded died in [the] hospital. Thus, a total of almost 150 enemy soldiers were killed or wounded in the ambush against the convoy of the mercenary 109th Light Infantry Regiment.

Supplementary news of the battle on Tin-Yu Mountain near Mogok:

According to latest reports, eight enemy bodies, including those of two mercenary officers, were found after the battle. Two pistols, 2 carbines, 1 G-3, 2 G-4's, 1 50-mm mortar, 36 mortar shells, over 2,000 rounds of assorted ammunition, grenades, and some war materiel were captured during the battle.

CSO: 4211/17

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR WEAPONS ON VISITING SHIPS—Suva: The new Minister for Foreign Affairs, Jonati Mavoa, expects foreign governments to reveal whether their naval vessels wanting to visit Fiji are carrying nuclear weapons. If they chose not to, it would be his prerogative to decide if they would be allowed to enter a port here. Mr Mavoa outlined Fiji's policy on nuclear-armed and powered vessels in an interview with the FIJI TIMES newspaper this week. "The use of nuclear-powered vessels in this day and age, with fuel prices going up and up, means an alternative source of power," he said. "As long as it is harmless, the ships have a right of passage, and if they are bringing cargoes, we will have to allow them in. Of course, we've got to make sure they are safe." [Text] [Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 9 Feb 84 p 10]

CSO: 4200/510

AFP REVIEWS CAMPAIGN AGAINST EAST TIMOR REBELS

BK190900 Hong Kong AFP in English 0810 GMT 19 Feb 84

[By Gilles Bertin]

[Excerpt] Jakarta, 19 February (AFP)--More than 100 Indonesian soldiers in East Timor were killed during the past 6 months in battles with the pro-independence guerrillas of the Revolutionary Front for the Liberation of East Timor (FRETILIN), diplomatic sources said here today. The Indonesian Army's military operations are likely to continue "at least" until the end of April, they added.

Ambushes and skirmishes appear increasingly fierce after 6 months of an anti-guerrilla offensive during which Indonesian troops there--estimated at 10,000-12,000--lost 100 to 150 men, diplomatic sources said, while other well-informed sources put the figure at about 170. FRETILIN guerrillas have lost some 100 men since last August, the sources said.

Last August, 15 Indonesian soldiers were killed in a single ambush--the only report openly acknowledged by Indonesian authorities.

Several elite battalions--backed by helicopters, AMX-13 tanks and Bronco-OV10 fighter planes--are being led by Colonel Rudito, a "field" officer who has resolved to fight "to the end," informed sources said. They said that the fighting reached a peak before and after the new year, when some 30 Indonesian soldiers were killed, among them one officer. The Indonesian side meanwhile has merely indicated that "fighting is worse" than expected and "the losses were too high."

Military operations in East Timor are considered "top secret" in Indonesia and reports on them are banned in the local press. East Timor's sporadic warfare has been waged over the past 8 years--after Jakarta annexed by force the former Portuguese colony in December 1975.

East Timor's 550,000 inhabitants, the majority of whom are Roman Catholic, are now faced with a "critical" food shortage in several regions, especially in Viqueque, Central Timor, and Lospalos, in the east.

Movements of population by the army "for security reasons" has caused disorganization in food distribution, church sources said. Farming has declined and existing food stocks which are under government control have made their way to the black market.

Meanwhile, the military operations and intensive activity of the Indonesian secret services--checks, arrests, and assigned housing--have created a climate of fear among the population. Fear of arrest has led several hundred FRETILIN sympathizers to take to the hills with or without their families and join the guerrillas there, church sources said. These unexpected reinforcements, added to the some hundred "deserters" of the Indonesian Army's Timorese Auxiliary (HANSIP), has brought the number of FRETILIN guerrillas to more than 800, the sources estimated.

But if the Indonesian Army is unable to weed out the guerrillas from the mountains without suffering losses, the food shortage might drive them out. In 1978, thousands of FRETILIN sympathizers and their families, who were living on fruits and weeds, surrendered to the authorities.

Indonesian troops have often used local women and children as shields in their combing operations, the church sources added.

Meanwhile, local authorities are currently leading a "campaign of explanation" against the local population, accusing FRETILIN members of being communists and denouncing Marxist infiltrations in the local Catholic church.

CSO: 4200/519

AFP NOTES MOVES TO MERGE LOCAL NEWS AGENCIES

BK230911 Hong Kong AFP in English 0715 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Jakarta, 23 February (AFP)--Indonesia plans to merge its three local news agencies and centralize distribution of the foreign wire services in a bid to tighten control over the flow of news from abroad, the armed forces newspaper said today.

The daily ANGKATAN BERSENJATA (Armed Forces) said that the government planned to make the semi-official news agency ANTARA the sole distributor of the foreign newswires.

The ASSOCIATED PRESS is selling its service through Indonesia's sole independent news agency, KNI, while the other three major transnational agencies--REUTER, AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE and UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL--forward their services to local newspapers through ANTARA.

Foreign news agencies have been required since 1972 to deliver and sell their services in Indonesia through an Indonesian news agency.

ANTARA general manager Air Commodore Tranggono said yesterday that it was "not improbable" that KNI (KANTOR BERITA NASIONAL INDONESIA) and the PAB (Armed Forces Bulletin) would soon be merged with ANTARA.

"This would make control of information from abroad easier," the ANGKATAN BERSENJATA quoted Commodore Tranggono as saying.

In a similar move, Malaysia is to make its national news agency BERNAMA the sole distributor of foreign newswires starting in May.

Mr Tranggono complained that there was an "overlapping" of operations between ANTARA and KNI, which distributed the AP wire.

"Quite often news not carried by ANTARA are leaked by KNI" from the AP wire, Mr Tranggono told the commission.

The ANTARA general manager said the idea to merge KNI and ANTARA had been put forward some time ago but had run into resistance from ANTARA's former chairman because of difficulties in selecting KNI staff and journalists to work with ANTARA.

KNI was created in 1972, ANTARA in 1962. The daily SUARA KARYA (Worker's Voice) today quoted KNI general manager Sumono Mustoffa as saying that it was the first time he had heard of such plans.

Indonesian authorities have been trying for some years to impose a cut-out system on foreign newswires which would allow them to stop distribution within Indonesia of foreign news agency stories about the country. Some of these stories are published by English-language dailies here as a means to bypass censorship.

The English-language daily JAKARTA POST last December expressed fear that these cut-out selectors might be installed this year. The information ministry is said to be preparing a decree to limit distribution of foreign news-wire copy in the country.

Observers here note that the move would be in line with a call for information control made at the end of the Nonaligned Information Ministers' Conference here last month.

The conference also called on member countries to "refrain from permitting the exploitation of their media facilities" by transnational news agencies accused of "pervasive hostile propaganda."

A U.S. State Department report on human rights in Indonesia said recently that "the government is sensitive to foreign press reports of internal Indonesian developments, particularly those related to security and East Timor."

Indonesia annexed East Timor, a former Portuguese colony, in 1975.

CSO: 4200/519

FRETILIN MEMBERS SENTENCED IN EAST TIMOR

BK231549 Hong Kong AFP in English 0840 GMT 22 Feb 84

[By Gilles Bertin]

[Text] Jakarta, 23 February (AFP)--Twelve presumed members of the East Timor FRETILIN Independence Movement were recently sentenced to jail terms ranging from 7 to 8 years by a court in Dili, capital of the former Portuguese colony; the semi-official news agency ANTARA reported today. ANTARA said they were convicted on charges of harming the authority of the state and disrupting law and order.

Diplomatic sources here said bloody fighting was now raging in the former Portuguese colony, where more than 100 Indonesian Government soldiers have been killed in the past 6 months in clashes with FRETILIN guerrillas.

The Dili 12--5 were sentenced in December and the 7 others last month--were also found guilty of belonging to a "clandestine organization" and of seeking to create "social disturbances."

Informed sources here earlier said hundreds of people had been arrested since fighting resumed last August in East Timor, whose annexation by Indonesia in December 1975 is not recognized by the United Nations.

Today's ANTARA report marks the first time the press officially reported sentences against presumed FRETILIN members. It comes just as the UN Human Rights Commissions in Geneva and New York resume their work on the East Timor question, observers said.

The Dili court, quoted by a local newspaper, described FRETILIN fighters as a "gang of Marxist-Leninist terrorists" seeking to sow unrest in East Timor.

Since the start of military operations last August, the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] has been barred for "security reasons" from operating in East Timor, except in Dili. Well-informed sources said ICRC members were still prevented from visiting jails in the former Portuguese territory. But the ICRC can still pay regular visits to about 2,000 presumed FRETILIN sympathizers, held on the island of Atauro, off Dili.

A recent U.S. State Department report said the situation in East Timor had worsened and quoted some reports as saying that "additional numbers of people have been detained as a result of the renewed fighting in Timor."

Meanwhile, scores of people kidnapped by "plainclothesmen" in several East Timor towns over the past 6 months have yet to reappear, religious sources said here.

A major food shortage continues in several areas of the province, particularly in the central region of Viqueque and the eastern area of Lospalos. Last month the papal administrator in Dili, Monsignor Carlos Filipe Belo, expressed concern about "the hunger" in several areas of the province, which has a predominantly Roman Catholic population of about 550,000.

Informed sources here also quoted Indonesian army officers as saying that military operations were "more difficult than expected" and would continue "at least" until late April.

Indonesian authorities have imposed strict control on the press coverage of East Timor and as a result the Indonesian media rarely report on current military operations.

CSO: 4200/519

NEWSPAPER EXAMINES INDOCHINA COMMUNIQUE

BK171409 Jakarta the INDONESIA TIMES in English 2 Feb 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Exploit Any Opportunity"]

[Text] A new opportunity has presented itself for the ASEAN and Indochina to begin new talks aimed at settling the long standing Kampuchean issue which until now remains a detriment to the interests of both. After a 2-day meeting, the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea (Heng Samrin regime), issued a communique, Monday, stating that they were prepared to start immediate consultations with members of ASEAN to ease tension in the region, (however without the presence of the Heng Samrin Regime's Foreign Minister who is not recognised by ASEAN). The communique said that an accord in the form of framework agreement might be reached between ASEAN and Indochina which would be aimed at checking the escalation of the present tension and which would pave the way for gradual reconciliation.

Both ASEAN member countries and the three 'Indochina' states agree that the absence of progress towards a settlement will aggravate tension and could lead to an uncontrollable situation which the foreign powers would exploit at the expense of the stability of the region. At the same time both sides agree that they desire cooperation in the interests of South East Asian development, peace and stability, without foreign interference.

In stating similar objectives, both sides should not lose any opportunity, however small it may be, to open talks with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable political settlement.

We need not be pessimists and state that no negotiated settlement is possible. Of course we need to be cautious. Therefore, it is only sensible for the foreign ministries of the ASEAN countries to decline to comment on the proposal before they have properly studied the communique.

We trust that the six ASEAN countries are studying the communique seriously and will respond to it in a constructive way but at the same time realistically.

We may be a little encouraged by the remark made by the former Thai Prime Minister, Kriangsak Chamanan, on his return from his unofficial visit to Hanoi, that Vietnamese leaders had made fresh proposals concerning Kampuchea. Mr Kriangsak did not detail the proposals but no doubt they will become evident in the course of the talks.

Indonesia's Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja felt a solution was needed as a matter of urgency, and he stated Saturday that the two super-powers were still vying with each other to increase their influence in certain countries, and this had created an aura of instability in the world. He further remarked that in this gloomy uncertainty, failure to find a speedy political solution to the Kampuchean conflict was bound to have an adverse impact on Indonesia's interests.

We may add that the adverse impact will be felt not only in Indonesia but also in all other ASEAN member countries and the countries of Indochina.

Therefore, we appeal to the ASEAN Foreign Ministers not to let this opportunity pass, and urged the Indochinese states to be flexible and adopt a "give and take" attitude.

CSO: 4200/518

FRETILIN EXPANDS GUERRILLA WAR TO AREA EAST OF BALIBO

Launda JOURNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Jan 84 p 9

[Text] A communique distributed yesterday in Lisbon revealed that in the last week of 1983 FRETILIN attacked Indonesian positions in the Talo and Fatubessi areas and expanded its activity to Balibo. In the area east of Timor, between 15 December and 5 January, FRETILIN forces captured and executed Timorese individuals of high rank who were deeply implicated with the occupying forces.

The Ruman Sakit Gatot Sobroto Military Hospital in Sakarka, is now full of victims of the East Timor war and cannot be visited by civilians, says the FRETILIN foreign service.

Referring to the period from 20 November to 10 December, the communique indicates a series of activities in the central area, on the border and in the eastern sector of Timor, with attacks on Indonesians and the death of tens of occupying soldiers.

According to news received Wednesday in Lisbon, the commander-in-chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces, Gen Deny Murani, acknowledged in Natal that Maubere resistance occurred throughout the entire Timorese territory.

SINAR HARAPAN, a widely circulated newspaper in Indonesia, reports that the commander-in-chief has asked "everyone in the mountains, forests, valleys and villages to stop their struggles and surrender."

President Suharto's main assistant promised that all Timorese who ceased devoting themselves to "illegal activities" would be well treated.

Murdani told the Indonesian soldiers assigned as troops in East Timor that he was sure that "the important and glorious assignment with which they were entrusted will counterbalance the heartache of being far from the family."

Addressing the troops, the general asked them to pray that "the errant brothers" (the Maubere resistance) not take too much time to "decide to return to the right road."

The Maubere's people's resistance to the Indonesian occupation has existed since December 1975, despite the strong military means of defense which Jakarta has taken in East Timor.

GOVERNMENT DETERMINED TO AVOID DEBT RESCHEDULING

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 25 Nov 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS—The government is determined to avoid rescheduling Indonesia's external debts, since rescheduling would destroy confidence in Indonesia. Foreign and domestic investors would lose faith in Indonesia's economic strength.

Dr Arifin M. Siregar, governor of Bank Indonesia, said this in reply to questions by Drs ["doktorandus," an academic title] Syarifuddin Harahap of the Development Unity faction during a working meeting with the DPR [parliament] budget commission on Thursday [24 November]. The meeting was chaired by H. Darwis Abdullah.

The Bank Indonesia governor said that the government has no intention of rescheduling. In fact, the government is determined to do everything possible to avoid rescheduling.

He stressed that the government prefers to reschedule large projects rather than reschedule debts. Because this action has been taken, the balance of payments is quite strong. In principle, the government will not finance development projects with commercial credit.

The government's policy has been to seek soft loans ("official development assistance") as far as possible, especially from the IGGI, or Intergovernmental Group on Indonesia. Such soft loans have great effect on the debt service ratio, which is the ratio of external debt obligations to export revenues.

Since soft loans are limited, however, the World Bank had suggested that Indonesia should accept credit under steeper terms, such as export credit or the most expensive commercial credit. Wishing to speed up development, Indonesia accepted loans on expensive terms, but those loans have now been reduced.

Arifin explained that the debt service ratio figure quoted at 24 percent by Ali Wardhana, coordinating minister for economics, finance and industry and supervisor of development, was not based on the most recent developments. By the end of the 1983-1984 fiscal year the debt service ratio will not be as

high as 24 percent. The Bank Indonesia governor did not give an estimated figure, however.

Can Be Held Down

Arifin Siregar stated that the current account deficit for the 1983-1984 fiscal year, which ends in March 1984, can be held to about \$5 billion. This figure is less than the previously estimated \$6.5 billion.

For the 1984-1985 fiscal year, the government will try to reduce the current account deficit even further, but the exact figure cannot be determined yet.

"The figure of \$5 billion is indeed less than previous estimates, but it is still large. Efforts must be made to reduce it," said Arifin Siregar. He added that this development is encouraging in view of the fact that the 1982-1983 current account deficit reached \$7 billion.

According to a government report to the DPR, the current account deficit reached \$2,221.7 million for the first half of 1983-1984. It is expected to reach \$2,933.6 million in the second half of the year, for an estimated total of \$5,155.3 million for fiscal 1983-1984.

Arifin Siregar did not mention the amount of the balance of payments to the budget commission, but according to the government report to the DPR there was a surplus of \$1,453.6 million in the first half of the fiscal year and a deficit of \$12.4 million in the second half. Therefore, at the end of fiscal 1983-1984 there will be a balance of payments surplus of \$1,441.2 million.

Currency in Circulation

Arifin admitted that the growth rate of currency in circulation has declined over the last several years. According to information from the DPR, money in circulation in 1979 grew by 36 percent, or 3,385 billion rupiahs, then in 1980 by 48 percent, or 4,995 billion rupiahs. In 1981, growth was 30 percent, or 6,486 [billion] rupiahs, and in 1982 it was only 10 percent, or 7,121 billion rupiahs. In 1983 through August, growth was only 7 percent, or 7,649 billion rupiahs.

Nevertheless, Arifin said, the growth rate of currency in circulation began to increase again following government actions of devaluation and project rescheduling and the banking policy of 1 June 1983. Between April and September 1983, money in circulation grew by 11.2 percent. For the entire year, the growth rate was 26.9 percent more than in 1982.

He said that to stimulate the economy money in circulation must be increased, especially through credit policies. It was possible to take such action without regard to the balance of payments through fiscal 1981-1982, but after the developments of last year attention must now be given to controlling the balance of payments. There cannot be unlimited increases in the growth of currency in circulation.

"If the government were to release control of the amount of money in circulation, requests for foreign exchange would rise, which in turn would cause balance of payments problems," he said.

Foreign Exchange Reserves

Arifin stated that foreign exchange reserves totaled \$4.631 billion at the end of October, whereas at the time of devaluation, they had been only about \$3 billion. Thus in 7 months reserves had grown by \$1.631 billion.

These foreign exchange reserves are important, he said, because Indonesia is still dependent on foreign trade. Import demands are still high, not only for capital goods and spare parts but also for consumer commodities like rice. Reserves should therefore reach appropriate levels for the sake of economic growth and public confidence in the Indonesian economy. Arifin did not state an amount he considered "appropriate," however.

Consequences of the 1 June Action

The growth in bank accounts of the people, which resulted from the government action of 1 June 1983 permitting government banks to set their own interest, has been quite encouraging. Figures are available only to September, however.

During those 4 months, deposits rose by 1,069 billion rupiahs to 11,512 billion, an increase of 10.2 percent. Of that amount, government bank funds rose 8.8 percent to 7,638 billion rupiahs. Private national banks rose 25.1 percent to 1,942 billion rupiahs, and the Regional Development Bank rose 17.3 percent to 461 billion. There was little change in the funds of foreign banks, which fell from 1,422 billion rupiahs in May to 1,411 billion in September.

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CS0: 4213/105

EDITORIAL URGES AVOIDING USE OF 'PRIBUMI' AND 'NONPRIBUMI'

Surabaya SURABAYA POST in Indonesian 25 Nov 83 p 6

[Editorial: "A Psychological Barrier"]

[Text] The vice president has stressed that use of the terms "pribumi" [native] and "nonpribumi" [nonnative] should be discontinued.

The vice president's statement is clearly the position of the government for the purpose of expediting assimilation and strengthening national unity.

Although they are only words, they form a psychological barrier to assimilation. Since there is no issue of principle and no basis in law, they indeed should be abolished. This is supported by developments in our society, which is increasingly positive toward assimilation.

We hope the removal of this psychological barrier will further promote oneness in thought and feeling, which in turn will foster unity and cooperation as a single nation.

We believe that everyone will sincerely welcome the abolishment of these terms, since such action will strengthen national resilience and represent greater fulfillment of Pancasila [basic principles of the Indonesian republic] as the principle of our lives.

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CSO: 4213/105

PROGRESS OF NURTANIO AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY DETAILED

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 25 Nov 83 p 8

[Text] Bandung, AB--The Indonesian people are capable of development and of mastering high technology in any field whatever if given management, guidance, opportunity and good oversight. This has been demonstrated by workers at the PT Nurtanio [Nurtanio Ltd] aircraft factory in Bandung.

Prof Dr B. J. Habibie, principal director of Nurtanio, made this statement on the occasion of a working visit on Thursday [24 November] by members of DPR [parliament] Commission X, led by commission chairman Drs ["doktorandus," an academic title] Fredy.

Habibie said that PT Nurtanio suffered continuous, substantial losses during the three years following its establishment in 1979. Following investments of 131 billion rupiahs in the company, however, the state accountant declared PT Nurtanio to be operating at a profit at the end of 1982. Net profits at that time totaled 9.1 billion rupiahs. Civil aviation makes up 90 percent of its business, the rest being military.

He stated that PT Nurtanio is in the midst of the first phase of construction, which is scheduled for completion before the end of 1986. By 1986, it will cover 42 hectares and will employ 12,000 people, whereas in 1982 it had 10,000 employees.

At the completion of the first phase, PT Nurtanio plans to manufacture all of its required components. This will be its first step into the era of manufacturing its own jet aircraft. By 1990 it will produce aircraft carrying 100 to 110 people. All PT Nurtanio construction will be complete in 2006, and in 2007 it will have entered the 21st century not only self-sufficient in the air but also determinative in the international aircraft industry.

For the implementation of this large project, PT Nurtanio has launched a campaign to call for Indonesian "technocrats" who for whatever reason have become foreign citizens and work overseas for foreign interests.

More important than mastering the high technology of the aircraft industry and building and expanding PT Nurtanio, Habibie said, is the training of skilled

high technology workers who have the soul and spirit of Pancasila [basic principles of the Indonesian republic]. Without this strong self-confidence, the mastery of high technology will be completely meaningless. Habibie stated that PT Nurtanio's key to success has been nothing more than the national stability that has been created in Indonesia, for without this present national stability PT Nurtanio's expansion would have been quite impossible.

In his comments following a tour of the entire complex, commission chairman Drs Fredy said that PT Nurtanio conforms to GBHN [broad outline of state policy] guidelines related to manpower and employment.

Fredy used the opportunity to express hope for success of the "roll-out" of the CN-235 aircraft. He urged that PT Nurtanio avoid feeling satisfied but rather work even harder to implement its programs.

As part of its working visit to Bandung, the DPR Commission X party will visit PT Pindad [Army Industrial Plant] this morning.

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CSO: 4213/105

MASS CREDIT DEFAULTS TOTAL MORE THAN 143 BILLION RUPIAHS

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 25 Nov 83 p 11

[Text] Jakarta, AB—Mass credit defaults now total 143.9 billion rupiahs. Arifin Siregar, governor of Bank Indonesia, revealed this figure in his reply to questions by the DPR [parliament] budget commission during a working meeting at the DPR building in Jakarta on Thursday [24 November]. The meeting was led by deputy commission chairmen Rivai Siata and Darwis Abdullah.

Arifin Siregar stated that outstanding mass credits from 1975 through June 1981 amounted to 115.9 billion rupiahs. By May 1983, 44.5 billion rupiahs, or 38.4 percent, had been repaid. The unpaid balance totaled 71.4 billion rupiahs, or 60.6 percent.

By March 1983, however, an additional sum of 72.5 billion rupiahs was outstanding on 10 types of mass credit, bringing total defaults to 143.9 billion rupiahs.

Arifin said that of the 10 types of credit, the largest default, 71 percent, was under the smallholders sugarcane intensification, or TRI, program. Intensification programs for pepper, cloves and coffee followed with 71 percent.

Does Not Mean Failure

In response to a question by budget commission member Mrs Sis Hendrawati, Arifin Siregar stated that farmers alone are not to be blamed for the defaults. Blame also lies with government offices, private parties, banks and unknown persons.

In fact, from the viewpoint of bankers, they cannot be held responsible for many of the mass credits, since banks were only one of the parties handling them. Many other offices were also involved.

Furthermore, the banks themselves did not control technical aspects of the use of the credit, and the credits were used to fund farm programs that were different from each other.

Nevertheless, government efforts to improve the mass credit system and its programs does not mean that the programs now underway have failed. The improvements are to ensure that everything operates as expected.

For that reason, banks and other offices must cooperate to better handle these mass credits so that a similar situation will not occur again.

Improved Selectivity

He said that in its efforts to overcome the mass credit default problem in the future the government plans to be more selective by granting credit to farmers according to their needs.

Provision of information to farmers will be improved, and credits will be limited to spheres where there are problems and to programs that are to be developed. Amounts granted under credit packets will not be fixed but will be adjusted to needs.

Efforts being made by banks to deal with mass credit defaults include continuous dunning, arrangement of repayment schedules to conform to harvest periods, active participation on the Mass Credit Repayment Coordination Team, visits to the provinces to determine the problems of farmers, gathering of data, and examination of deviations. When violations are discovered, they are forwarded to prosecutors.

Banks will also be more selective in granting credit, stated Arifin Siregar.

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BRIEFS

RICE PRODUCTION--Rice production during the first year of the fourth 5-year development plan is targeted at 24.7 million tons or an increase of 5.1 percent over the estimated target of production during 1983 which totaled 23.5 million tons. In order to achieve the target, cultivated areas under an intensification program will be raised by 3.8 percent from the previous year. The intensification program during the 1984-85 planting season will be carried out on 8,2080,100 hectares of farmland, an increase over the previous year of 7,976,246 hectares. [Summary] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 3 Feb 84 pp 1, 12 BK]

EXPORT OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS--At a working meeting of the Department of Industry in Jakarta on 6 February 1984, the minister of trade said that about \$2.5 billion worth of Indonesian industrial products was exported during 1983. [Summary] [BK070226 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 6 Feb 84]

1983 TRADE SURPLUS--The Department of Trade estimated that the Indonesian trade balance during 1983 has a surplus of around \$5,986.8 million. In the January 1984 edition of its monthly report, the Department of Trade said that the value of exports of oil and natural gas as well as of commodities other than oil and gas during 1983 reached \$21,343.8 million [figure as heard], while Indonesian imports in the form of capital goods and basic materials was around \$15,647.5 million [figure as heard]. This makes a surplus of around \$5,896.8 million. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 6 Feb 84 BK]

WEST SUMATERA COAL MINING--According to the latest exploration survey conducted in the Ombilin area of West Sumatera, there is a huge potential of coal deposit that could be mined for over 40 years. It has been projected that the mining output in the Ombilin area will increase every year. The output is expected to reach 1.8 million tons by 1990, and by 1997 it is to increase further to 2.5 million tons. To implement the mining, the state-owned PN Tambang Batubara [Coal Mining Corporation] is now working out a plan for the development of a three-staged project: The Ombilin 1 project; the Ombilin 2 project; and the Ombilin 3 project. [Summary] [BK100610 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 7 Feb 84]

MALAYSIAN CULTURAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Indonesia and Malaysia have agreed to expand cooperation in the field of culture and set up their respective teams to carry out the agreement in the not-too-distant future. The agreement was reached in talks between Education and Culture Minister Nugroho Notosusanto and Malaysian Minister of Culture, Youth, and Sports Anwar Ibrahim in Kuala Lumpur today. Anwar Ibrahim explained to newsmen in Kuala Lumpur today that the cooperation was to be mainly carried out in Malay cultural research. He said the research would cover manuscripts and archaeology, the results of which would be compiled into a cultural encyclopedia, currently unavailable in the two countries. [Text] [BK140735 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 11 Feb 84]

DUMAI OIL REFINERY EXPANSION--President Suharto today commissioned an expansion of the Putri Tujuh oil refinery project in Dumai, Riau Province, Central Sumatera. With the installation of the new hydrocracker plant in Dumai, Indonesia will no longer need to ship its crude oil for refining abroad. The new plant has the capacity of processing 85,000 barrels of crude oil per day, bringing the total capacity of the Dumai oil refinery plant complex to 185,000 barrels daily. The completion of the new project in Dumai brings the total capacity of Indonesia's refinery plants to 900,000 barrels of crude oil per day. The Cilacap and the Balikpapan plants built in Central Java and East Kalimantan account for 550,000 barrels while five other refineries, including Dumai, account for the rest. [Export] [BK171445 Jakarta International Service in Indonesian 0800 GMT 16 Feb 84]

VIETNAMESE TEAM IN JAVA--A four-member Vietnamese team from the Audio-Visual Directorate General led by Nguyen Van Han visited the East Java Family Planning Agency and was received by East Java Governor Wahono on 18 February. An expert from the local office explained the implementation of family planning programs in the East Java Province. The Vietnamese guests are scheduled to observe family planning programs at Banyulegi Village, Mojokerto District, on 20 February. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 19 Feb 84 BK]

FRETILIN EXECUTES TRAITORS--On Wednesday, the Revolutionary Front for East Timor (FRETILIN) disclosed that well-known individuals had been captured and executed for collaborating with Indonesian squatters. Those executed were "deeply involved" with the Indonesian forces occupying the former Portuguese East Timor colony since 1975. Meanwhile, last week the FRETILIN forces attacked Indonesian positions and expanded their field of operations. The FRETILIN delegation said that 269 Timorese soldiers who joined the Indonesian army, deserted between 15 December and 5 January and joined FRETILIN, while the Jakarta military hospital is full of soldiers wounded during skirmishes with FRETILIN guerrillas on the island. Benny Muroani, the Indonesian commander-in-chief, was recently quoted as having conceded that the opposition had extended throughout the whole island. In December, he launched a new appeal to the FRETILIN guerrillas to surrender, promising them unbiased treatment. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Jan 84 p 1] 8870

PERTAMINA DEBT SETTLEMENT--The State-owned petroleum and gas company, Pertamina, has reached a once-and-for-all settlement agreement with the Geneva-based Maritime Management led by Mr Bruce (Rappaport) about the latest claim on tanker charter fee and price payment. The settlement was achieved in talks ending on 25 January last in Geneva, Pertamina President Director Yudo Sumbono told newsmen after reporting the matter to President Suharto recently. Under the final agreement, Mr (Rappaport) had agreed to withdraw all future demands on Pertamina through courts in Singapore and New York, and also to return a number of valuable documents and papers to Pertamina. [Excerpts] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Feb 84 BK]

DOMESTIC PETROLEUM FUEL NEED--Indonesian domestic need for petroleum fuel is estimated to grow at an average rate of 4 percent a year during the coming fourth 5-year plan period from 1984 to 1989. According to Mines and Energy Minister Subroto, Indonesian oil refinery capacity in the past few years has been accompanied by a significant change in the petroleum fuel consumption pattern at home. During the seventies, domestic petroleum fuel requirement had grown at an average annual rate of 13.1 percent. In 1983, the minister said, actual petroleum fuel consumption dropped to a total of 0.7 percent below its original projection and 1.7 percent lower than the volume recorded for 1982. In 1982, petroleum fuel covered 79.6 percent of the overall commercial energy need, but in 1983 the figure dropped to 76.2 percent. Mines and Energy Minister Subroto was speaking at the ceremony marking the commissioning of the Dumai Hydrocracker Refinery in Riau Province yesterday. The plant was commissioned by President Suharto. [Excerpts] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 17 Feb 84 BK]

OPM CALL FOR ASSISTANCE--The independence movement in Indonesia's Irian Jaya Province has appealed for help from PNG and other Pacific countries. A statement released in Port Moresby by the group, known as OPM [Free Papua Organization], also called for assistance from the United Nations. A spokesman said fighting between Irian Jayan independence fighters and Indonesian soldiers would continue unless there was outside help. The OPM has claimed responsibility for the disruptions to services in the provincial capital, Jayapura, over the past 2 weeks. PNG's foreign minister, Mr Rabbe Namaliu, has repeated that his government views seriously the situation in Irian Jaya. [Text] [BK220846 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Feb 84]

CSO: 4200/518

RESTORATION OF KAMPUCHEA'S INDUSTRY DESCRIBED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Dec 83 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Chi Dung: "In Commemoration of the 5th National Day of the PRK (7 January): 'Kampuchea's Industry Constantly Develops'"]

[Excerpts] As the country has come back to life, Kampuchea's industry has constantly developed. Today, nearly 90 percent of all old enterprises have been restored to operation following many years of lying idle during the Pol Pot period.

Following liberation day (7 January 1979), all of the country's factories were in ruins, equipment and machinery had been destroyed or dismantled and the majority of technical cadres and workers had been killed by Pol Pot, with the few remaining survivors having fled into the rural areas. After liberation day, in response to the appeal by the People's Revolutionary Committee, they returned one after another to bring back life to their beloved factories. The most pressing problem at that time was providing electricity and water to the capital. In a very short amount of time, the three power plants in Phnom Penh, which have a capacity of 20,000 kilowatts, were restored to operation. With electricity, water and workers and with the assistance of specialists from Vietnam and the fraternal countries, factories began being restored one after another. Workers did everything possible to overcome the difficulties being encountered with raw materials, supplies, equipment and spare parts in order to restore each machine, each shop to operation.

Since then, Kampuchea's industry has made rapid strides forward. With each passing year, industrial output value has doubled. This rate will continue to be maintained for the next few years. In 1983, the entire industrial sector initiated cost accounting, operated at a profit and provided an important percentage of state budget revenues.

The size of Kampuchea's industry, although not large, is commensurate with the country's economy. The structure of industry encompasses virtually all key sectors, such as power, mechanical engineering, chemicals, building materials, textiles, light industry, the food industry, etc. Production capacity has stabilized at 31 million meters of cloth, 4,500 tons of paper, 200 million packages of cigarettes, 2 million liters of wine, 15 million bottles of soft drinks, 8 million liters of beer, 50,000 sets of automobile tires and tubes, etc.

The sector producing automobile tires and tubes and processed rubber products is one of the strengths of Kampuchea's industry. The Tac Mau Tire and Inner Tube Factory, which has a capacity of 120,000 sets per year and was equipped by Czechoslovakia, is capable of producing 11 different sizes, from tires for various types of small trucks to tires for tour busses. The factory has produced more than 20,000 sets of tires and inner tubes since it was restored. Some of these products are being supplied for exportation. At present, the Tac Mau Factory is being assisted by Czechoslovakia in completing the restoration of the factory to its original capacity.

Kampuchean bicycle tires and tubes and soft rubber sandals are also well known products. Many countries have placed orders for millions of pairs of soft rubber sandals. The future of Kampuchea's rubber industry is very promising in view of the fact that latex production is one of Kampuchea's strengths. Latex output, which is increasing rapidly, not only meets domestic processing needs, but also enables a large quantity of latex to be exported.

The textile sector, which has been established primarily in the three areas of Phnom Penh, Kompong Cham and Battambang, has 2,000 looms and a capacity of more than 20,000 spools of thread. Although many difficulties are still being encountered with spare parts, a portion of the sector's looms and spinning machines has been restored to operation. Although the output of the textile sector is not large, the variety of its products is quite diverse and includes many types of printed cloth and sarongs of many bright ethnic colors. The jute processing plant in Battambang, which has a capacity of 5 million jute bags per year, is operating well. At present, a plan is being carried out to expand the cultivation of jute in the two provinces of Battambang and Pursat in order to provide enough raw materials for the processing plant to operate at full capacity.

With assistance and equipment from the Soviet Union, the young building industry of Kampuchea is growing rapidly. The National Building Corporation, which is under the Ministry of Industry, has undertaken the majority of key projects, including the newly constructed power plants in Phnom Penh, Kompong Som, Kompong Cham, Battambang and Siem Reap. By the end of 1984, the total capacity of the national power systems will exceed 35,000 kilowatts.

The corps of industrial cadres and workers is growing quickly. Following liberation day, only a little more than 40 engineers and middle level cadres of the industrial sector were still alive. Today, through on-the-job training and with the assistance of specialists from Vietnam and the Soviet Union, hundreds of management and technical cadres have been trained within the country and a number of others have been sent for training overseas, as a result of which they have been able to manage production with increasing effectiveness.

FRENCH MINISTER OUTLINES PROPOSED JOINT VENTURES

BK161753 Hong Kong AFP in English 1726 GMT 16 Feb 84

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 16 February (AFP)--French External Trade and Tourism Minister Edith Cresson today outlined several joint ventures under various states of negotiations with Malaysia. They include a proposed multi-million dollar metro system for Kuala Lumpur, a paper mill, cement factory, oil exploration and communications.

Addressing a news conference at the end of her 3-day official visit, Mrs Cresson said two of the major projects [?were] related to the proposed metro system in Kuala Lumpur.

The French company, MATRA, one of the most modern rail system [?companies] in the world, is negotiating for this contract. At the same time, a Franco-Belgian joint venture was bidding for the same project offering a less sophisticated and less expensive network.

Mrs. Cresson, who had talks here with Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed, Trade and Industry Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen and four other ministers, said France was willing to discuss details including the important question of financing. Apart from the metro, France has offered to assist in the modernisation of Malaysia's 800 kilometre (500 miles) long north-south railway line.

Regarding the paper mill, Mrs Cresson said negotiations had reached an advanced stage and a decision, either way, was expected soon.

Technical studies on the cement plant have also been completed, and the next stage would be for the Malaysian parties to initiate discussions on financing.

The French oil conglomerate, Elf-Aquitane, which is already involved in oil exploration with the local Promet group, was interested in more joint efforts in the oil and gas field. If Malaysia is interested in setting up a refinery or a petro-chemical plant, France would be "very willing to consider possibilities," she said. France has also offered cooperation in modernising Malaysia's telephone system and noted the 400 million U.S. dollar agreement signed in Singapore on Monday, under which France would lay the undersea cable for several sectors. She said France was also interested [words indistinct] provision of air control equipment for the new airport being built at Bintulu, in the east Malaysian state of Sarawak.

Mrs Cresson, who had already visited Indonesia and Thailand, leaves for Singapore this evening

SABAH ASSIMILATION PROGRAM FOR FILIPINO REFUGEES

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 5 Feb 84 p 5

[Text]

KOTA KINABALU - Sabah has embarked on a three-pronged approach to assimilate the estimated 100,000 Filipino Muslim refugees who form one-tenth of the East Malaysian state's population.

It is providing the refugees with decent shelter, employment opportunities and education for their children.

The exodus of Muslim refugees to Sabah began in the early 1970s following the escalation of fighting in Southern Philippines between government forces and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

It takes only four hours by boat to reach the closest Sabah town down south from Mindanao.

MOST OF the refugees now squat on government and private property and live in untidy makeshift huts - often an eye-sore to tourists.

Sabah Chief Minister Datuk Harris Salleh said current efforts are being made to provide the Filipino refugees with "normal" living conditions. This way, they would not feel "any undue sense of loss or deprivation" because of their dislocation.

Datuk Harris explained: "The refugees do not like to live in squatter settlements; neither are they in Sabah out of preference but for refuge as well as to find employment to support their families.

Datuk Harris recently inaugurated a low-cost housing settlement for 2,500 refugees in Sabah's east coast town of Sandakan. Costing nearly \$1 million, the settlement, consisting of 488 housing units, was built with the assistance of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(UNHCR).

...

BUGGED by a chronic labor shortage, Sabah sees the refugees as a good "stand in" for the growing construction industry. They are also useful in timber-felling operations and in the agriculture sector.

Datuk Harris said the many job opportunities available for the refugees in the state will enable them to support themselves and not become an undue economic and social burden on society.

Most of the refugees are law-abiding and earn an honest living by doing jobs that the local people are unwilling or unable to do, according to Datuk Harris.

For instance, he pointed out that in the construction and timber industries they have become "virtually indispensable." And the local business community appears to have overcome initial resentment and distrust by giving jobs to the refugees.

This is a sign that the local people have begun to accept the refugees as part of the local society, he stressed.

At the same time, the state government and the UNHCR will set up 12 trading stalls for the refugees in Kota Kinabalu soon where they could sell native handicraft and clothing.

...

SABAH is also ensuring that their children are not deprived of proper education. Thirty nine classrooms are to be constructed this year in three districts for this purpose. (Depthnews)

KUALA LUMPUR COMMENTS ON U.S. QUITTING UNESCO

BK151619 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 15 Feb 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The founding fathers of the UNO [United Nations Organization], which came into being soon after the World War II, placed great optimism on its ability to solve many of the seemingly incurable problems which the League of Nations had encountered earlier. That their hopes were not entirely misplaced goes without saying. An improvement upon the concept of the League of Nations was a creation of a number of ancillary agencies relating to a variety of specialized areas. The most notable and widely known among them is UNESCO. Its current budget is \$374 million, and 25 percent of it is contributed by the United States of America, which has threatened to withdraw from the agency by 31 December 1984. A similar sentiment has also been expressed by Great Britain recently.

What is prompted in this walkout by the Reagan administration? The most contentious issue in UNESCO over the years has been the so-called new world information order. Granted, it has many factors, many unpalatable and some totally unacceptable, but one is legitimate, that is the right to rectify the imbalance in the flow of news between the rich, industrialized north and the poor and deprived south. Much of the developing world scorns the decision of the United States and views it as the act of a spoiled brat who demands to stop the ball game simply because he doesn't get his way. The U.S. threat is tantamount to depriving developing nations of the fruit of that independence. In the early stages, the West, particularly the United States, had almost unfettered influence in the affairs of the UNO and its agencies. But the proliferation of the newly independent nations has drastically curtailed this domination. The United States and other world powers who are permanent members of the Security Council have considerable clout in the form of their veto conferred upon them by the UN Charter. Within UNESCO, no such power, position or prestige exists. Without the veto the howls are reduced to whimpers.

One of the main U.S. complaints is that UNESCO has become excessively political. To complain about politics within UNESCO is like complaining about politics in the Olympics. With 161 countries in UNESCO, one certainly cannot expect it to be nonpolitical. Such angelic expectations are utopian. Perhaps

the bone of contention, as far as the United States is concerned, is that UNESCO is political in the wrong direction. Politicization aside, the agency has performed commendably well to try and save art treasures, restore historical sites, and preserve cultural heritage the world over. It has played the role of a catalytic agent in the spread of education and learning in the developing world. If UNESCO has strayed from the ideals and ideas, it certainly does not negate its past performance. It does no good for a great power like the United States to cut its ties and run away. If the United States feels that its views and ideas are better than those of its imagined adversaries, then all that it need do is to persuade the majority in UNESCO. This it can do by remaining in UNESCO. By imitating the Soviets in the use of raw power, the United States does a disservice to itself and its democratic ideals. By withdrawing from UNESCO, the United States will actually be handing over to the Soviet Union a propaganda victory on a silver platter.

CSO: 4200/513

COMMENTARY VIEWS VISIT BY AUSTRALIA'S HAWKE

BK141606 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 14 Feb 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke arrived in Kuala Lumpur today on the last leg of a long 5-nation tour to Asian countries. He is accompanied by an 18-member entourage. The central theme of his mission is to impress upon his hosts that Australia considers itself a part of Asia and that anything which transpires in the region will invariably affect Australia.

During his brief 2-day visit, Mr Hawke will have talks with Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir. He is expected to present his views on Australia's role in the international arena, economic relations, and defense policy.

Though aligned to Europe by historical and linguistic ties, Australia is aware that its sentimental link with the industrialized nations' views, who with political and economic problems [words indistinct] do not appear relevant in its present concept. Hence, Mr Hawke is expected to explain Australia's desire to take the lead in unifying the region. Topics likely to feature in the discussion are Kampuchea, Australia-ASEAN relations, the North Korean peace feelers, and the increasing Soviet presence in the region.

Among the economic issues, the oft-repeated unified regional trading bloc is likely to feature prominently. In his discussion during the tour, Mr Hawke has been advocating the formation of a grouping consisting of Japan, China, South Korea, ASEAN, New Zealand, the South Pacific region, and Australia in order to strengthen the bargaining power of the Pacific rim nations, particularly at the forthcoming multinational trade negotiations in 1987.

According to sources, bilateral trade, now in Australia's favor, is likely to take a front seat in the discussion. In 1982/83, Australia's exports to Malaysia totaled \$954.078 million, while its imports from Malaysia amounted to \$450.834 million. The talks are expected to explore efforts to rectify the current trade disparity between the two countries.

In so far as security is concerned, the current Five Power Defense Arrangement involving Australia, Britain, Malaysia, New Zealand, and Singapore will figure prominently. Mr Hawke is expected to seek the Malaysian Prime Minister's

views on the future of the base in Butterworth which the RAAF [Royal Australian Air Force] has been maintaining since 1958. The Australian Cabinet has not made a decision on the future of the base, allowing Mr Hawke to solicit the views of Malaysia.

Other issues that are likely to be discussed are Australia's policy on the admission of foreign students and the Kampuchean refugee problem. The seriousness with which Australia values its ties with ASEAN is reflected in the recent setting up of a special subcommittee of the Australian Parliament to review Australian-ASEAN relations. The committee is not holding public hearings and inviting submissions from all parties and organizations concerned about political and economic development within the two groups. Given this goodwill and understanding, Mr Hawke's visit is expected to further strengthen Australia-ASEAN ties and resolve any differing political and economic issues between the two regions.

CSO: 4200/513

BRIEFS

SARAWAK OIL FIELDS--Shell Malaysia, one of the leading oil companies in the country, has spent some 500 million ringgit for the development of oil fields in Sarawak last year. Its chairman and chief executive, Mr (Pick) Carlton, said results from the exploration prospects in the offshore Bintulu, in Balingian Province, had been encouraging. This will lead to the development of several other smaller oil fields. He also disclosed that a potentially significant oil discovery was recently made in the area which would require further appraisal before its development. [Text] [BK171559 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 17 Feb 84]

NEW AUSTRALIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER--The paramount ruler received the credentials of the new Australian high commissioner to Malaysia, Mr David Wyke Evans, at the State Palace in Kuala Lumpur on 18 February. [Summary] [BK210405 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Feb 84]

FIRST BRUNEI HIGH COMMISSIONER--The paramount ruler received the credentials of Brunei's first high commissioner to Malaysia, Haji Jaya Abdul Latiff, at the State Palace in Kuala Lumpur on 17 February. [Summary] [BK210405 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 17 Feb 84]

GURKHAS TRAIN IN JOHORE--Kuala Lumpur (AFP)--A total of 136 Hong Kong-based Gurkha soldiers are now undergoing training in jungle warfare in the Southern State of Johore, it was announced today. They began their six-week training stint yesterday under the command of Major Nigel Shakespear. A statement issued here by the joint service public relations staff in Hong Kong said the men from the 1st battalion of the 2nd King Edward's own Gurkhas Regiment were taking part in the exercise. The exercise would be valuable to the Gurkhas as they will be going on a tour of duty in Brunei later this year, it added. The Gurkhas' duties in Hong Kong involve anti-illegal immigrant operations on the Sino-British border. [Text] [Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 21 Jan 84 p 2]

1983 TRADE SURPLUS--Malaysia recorded a 1.8 billion ringgit trade surplus last year compared with a 700 million ringgit deficit in 1982, according to Deputy Finance Minister Datuk Sabbaruddin Chik. He was speaking at [a] meeting in Alor Setar. [Summary] [BK231602 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1130 GMT 21 Feb 84]

CLASHES NEAR THAI BORDER--At about 1100 on 18 January, a detachment of Malaysian People's Liberation Army unit, which was carrying out its duties in a village on the East Kedah-Thai border, clashed with a group of attacking enemy soldiers who mounted a sneak attack on our army. The enemy soldiers, who had set camp on high ground, immediately [words indistinct] and ambushed our soldiers who passed by the area. A comrade in the back of [words indistinct] soon saw the situation. He immediately signalled to his comrades ahead of him. The enemy soldiers quickly opened fire on our soldiers. Our comrades furiously retaliated. Several minutes later, our comrades retreated from the battlefield. In the clash our army was successful in eliminating one enemy soldier and wounding two others. The following day, another detachment of our army stationed at another village clashed with a group of enemy soldiers. In that clash, eight enemy soldiers were wounded. [Text] [BK181620 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaysia in Malay 1230 GMT 18 Feb 84]

CSO: 4213/156

MANUS GROUP OPPOSES CALL FOR U.S. BASE

Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 8 Feb 84 p 9

[Text] **PNG would be inviting disaster if the Government agreed to have an American nuclear naval base in Manus, a spokesman for students from the island said yesterday.**

The president of the Manus Students Association at the University of PNG, Mr Bernard Bawih, said it was premature for the Government to relish such an idea.

Mr Bawih was commenting on a statement earlier this week by the Opposition leader, Mr Okuk, who wants a US naval base set up on Manus when PNG Defence Force pulls out from the province.

Mr Okuk had said: "If the Opposition gets into power, the United States would be asked to set up a military base on Manus island."

The stationing of American troops on PNG soil could "act as a severe deterrent to any would-be aggressor," Mr Okuk said.

But, Mr Bawih said yesterday the Government should carefully consider the reaction of the Manus people and the country as a whole to being a target in the event of a nuclear war.

He said Americans dealing with nuclear weapons and a military

base on Manus would attract the attention of other nuclear powers.

Mr Bawih said if the Government was considering the idea floated by Mr Okuk, "it should question its own position in regard to nuclear testing in the Pacific."

PNG had always been a strong advocate of a nuclear-free zone in the Pacific, he said.

Mr Bawih said the Government should also consider the environmental monitoring of nuclear warships that would be using the Manus waters.

The social implications of such a base should be carefully considered.

The people need to understand the disadvantages and advantages of such a base, Mr Bawih said.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

BRIEFS

PNG WILLING TO JOIN ASEAN--Honolulu: Papua New Guinea would join the Association of South East Asian Nations if and when it was invited, the Prime Minister, Mr Somare, told an interviewer here. PNG currently has observer status in ASEAN, an association of free market economies started by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. "During my recent visit to Indonesia, that question (joining ASEAN) was raised and I said that, If and when we are invited to join, of course PNG will join," Mr Somare told the Honolulu STAR-BULLETIN. Mr Somare was in Honolulu to attend a meeting of Pacific islands' heads of state. Meanwhile, a four-year-old Pacific Islands Development Program in Hawaii should continue receiving support, two Pacific Prime Ministers said. [Text] [Port Moresby PAPUA NEW GUINEA POST COURIER in English 6 Feb 84 p 2]

CSO: 4200/511

THREE PARTIES CONTEND FOR SIX MANILA BATASAN SEATS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 Feb 84 pp 1, 11

[Article by C. Valmoria, Jr.]

[Text] A three-cornered fight loomed yesterday for the six Batasan seats allotted for Manila in the May 14 elections.

The protagonists are the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL), the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (Unido), and the Nacionalista Party (NP).

Expected to land in the KBL lineup are Assemblymen Arturo M. Tolentino and Gerry S. Espina, third district; former Councilors Chito Lucero and Paquito Gatmaitan, first district; and Assemblyman Roberto Oca Jr., second district.

The sixth slot is still a toss-up between former Vice Mayor Herminio Astorga, former Vice Mayor and now Judge Felicísimo Cabigao, and former Councilor Quirino Marquinez.

Oca's slot in the six-man KBL ticket, however, is reportedly threatened by the recent filing of charges against him by several union leaders, which may bring about his removal from the slate. If that happens, former Councilor and Manila Lions Club President Hermogenes Pablo may replace him.

From the Unido camp, the probable candidates are former Councilor Mel Lopez and former Vice Mayor Martin Isidro, first district; former Congressman Joaquin Rocas, second district; former Councilor Ping Fernandez and lawyer Reynaldo Aralar, third district; and former Sen. Eva Estrada Kalaw, and civil leader Lito Atienza, fourth district.

Former Senator Ramon Mitra, who was mentioned earlier as a candidate in Manila, will run against Natural Resources Minister Teodoro Pena for the lone seat in Palawan.

The NP is expected to field Assemblyman Tolentino as guest candidate along with Amado Bagatsing (if he is not chosen as a KBL candidate); and former Councilors Lito Puyat and Danilo Lacuna.

The other two slots may be given to former Judge Simeon Ganara and Jose Santos, 4th district NP president.

The Lapiang Manggagawa (LM) or Workers Party had earlier announced it will field a complete ticket in Manila.

This means there will be 24 official candidates vying for Manila's six seats. In addition, scores of independent candidates are expected to throw their hats into the ring.

Two KBL groups have emerged in Pangasinan as contenders for the official nomination for the province's six seats to the Batasan.

The first group is composed of Jacobo Clave, Victor Agbayani, Antonio Villar, and Agerico Rosario.

The second group is composed mostly of incumbent assemblymen, like Conrado F. Estrella, Vicente Millora, Jeremias Montemayor, Felipe de Vera, and Roque de Guzman.

Both groups reserved the sixth slot for Ambassador Armando C. Fernandez who is now the Philippines consul general to Los Angeles.

CSO: 4200/509

PHILIPPINES

MARCOS EXPLAINS THRUST OF 'SARILING SIKAP' PROGRAM

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Feb 84 pp 1, 5

[Philippines President Ferdinand E. Marcos address launching the "Sariling Sikap" Movement--14 Feb 84]

[Text] We mark here today not so much the beginning of a movement, as the renewal of a covenant we made with each other 18 years ago.

There is much in the Kilusang Sariling Sikap that is perhaps novel and unique to our time--in its response to the difficulties our nation faces today, in its call to our people to turn once more to the land for national salvation, and in its imaginative application of new technologies and approaches to the perennial task of making the land yield its bounty and riches.

Yet the antecedents and the building blocks of this program are many. And it takes its place in a long line of many labors and undertakings we have engaged in through the years, and under the aegis of the national vision we raised before our people upon our assumption of office 18 years ago.

In words that many of you may still remember, I said then: "This is a vision of the jungles opening up to the farmer's tractor and plow, of the wilderness, claimed for agriculture and the support of human life, of the mountains yielding their boundless treasure, and of the rows of factories turning the harvests of our fields into a thousand products...

"It is our people bravely determining their own future for to make the future is the supreme act of freedom."

Again and again, in all the years of my presidency, in many programs and undertakings, in projects current as well as past, we find the shaping hand of this vision of national life.

This, too, governs this movement which we today commend to the support and participation of our countrymen, of communities and individuals alike of citizens and public servants, and of the many sectors of our society.

What is new about Kilusang Sariling Sikap is the added and vital dimension it gives to the national quest for self-reliance. And this is the

singleminded focus and sweep it invests in its program for national productivity and economic liberation.

In an important sense, we reach through this program and this movement the logical culmination of our efforts for national development through the years.

On the one hand, it is the final thrust forward that follows the landmark programs of the recent past: The epic effort to build the basic infrastructures of the national economy, the priority programs for food production, the heavy emphasis on agricultural research and the development of new technologies," the efforts to reduce national dependence on imported fuel, and the accelerated productivity and diversification campaign in the export sector--all of which have been primarily geared towards national productivity. [as published]

In another respect, Sariling Sikap is a major effort to correct certain imbalances in our development thrusts and to meet specific problems of the day.

Our national experience during the past 18 years in sum have brought us to this final struggle which we must wage--the full economic liberation of our people, and the achievement of national self-reliance. [as published]

We have seen during these years levels of productivity and evidences of success in many of our endeavors. But self-reliance we have not yet achieved.

We have seen the national product and income attain heights impossible to imagine at the time when we began. But the economic liberation of all our people we have not reached.

CSO: 4200/509

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SEEKS END OF MONOPOLIES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Feb 84 p 9

[Text] The Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry yesterday urged President Marcos to adopt definite and visible steps toward the dismantling of existing monopolies and government corporations that have displaced or dislocated private sector initiatives and to declare unacceptable all future government encroachments in activities traditionally within the ambit of private sector capabilities.

In a telegram sent to the President, PCCI cited private sector's concern on the pervasive erosion of its role in productive activities and the attendant serious implications of this on economic and social welfare.

Specifically, PCCI cited the recent government takeover of flour distribution, government monopoly over the importation of meat products, the coconut and sugar industries and the undue competition posed by financial institutions controlled by government.

According to PCCI, the recent government takeover of flour distribution allegedly due to repeated hoarding and overpricing even when there are laws and instruments to protect consumers against such malpractices has dislocated jobs and will wreck havoc on the distribution system that took more than two decades to develop.

Government monopoly over the importation of meat products through Phil-BAI has imposed severe constraints on local meat producers as they fail to take advantage of world prices and more efficiently manage supply and quality of their raw materials, PCCI said.

PCCI added that state financial institutions, instead of filling the gap where the private sector do not have the wherewithal unduly compete with the private sector.

PCCI said that the reasons for the pervasive and increasing loss of confidence of the people in government and the national leadership and the democratization in the private business sector included what it cited as government encroachments.

According to PCCI, clear and concrete benefits to determinable costs or sacrifices have not been realized compounded by not being subject to any term of accountability. There is no clear evidence that product monopolies are more efficient and have yielded more benefits than under the alternative free enterprise structure, PCCI added.

CSO: 4200/509

ECONOMIST EXPECTS 35 PERCENT INFLATION RATE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 Feb 84 p 12

[Text]

The rate of inflation in 1984 is forecast to rise by at least 35 per cent in the wake of the two peso devaluations and "destabilizing political and economic forces" in 1983, a local economist said Wednesday.

The forecast is about triple the average inflation rate of 12 per cent in 1983.

Government economists had predicted inflation rate to go up to only about 25 per cent this year.

In 1983, official inflation rate levels had been estimated in the range of about seven per cent in the first semester but shot up wildly during the latter part of the year.

Estimates have placed inflation in the last quarter of 1983 at an average of between 25 to 30 per cent, although in some instances, prices of certain prime commodities actually went up by as much as 50 per cent.

Omar Cruz, senior economist at the privately-funded Center for Research and Communication, said that the 35 per cent inflation rate level would almost be unavoidable when the impact of the two devaluations of the peso in 1983 has fully worked its way through the entire economy this year.

In a special briefing for selected executives,

Cruz also made the following forecasts:

1. Foreign exchange availability will remain tenuous for the whole of 1984. Further delays in the debt renegotiation appear inevitable, resulting in impaired trade financing.

2. Foreign exchange receipts from trade may reach only \$4.6 billion because of domestic supply limitations.

3. Imports of merchandise may have to be slashed down to \$4.9 billion from 1982 levels of \$7.6 billion.

4. In real terms, the economy is expected to contract by one per cent in 1984 mainly because of serious fore-

ign exchange constraints.

5. Another peso devaluation appears unwarranted, going by economic fundamentals.

6. The already high cost of credit will rise further. Bank loan rates could rise by another three to four percentage points.

7. The industrial sector will be hardest hit with total industry output declining by as much as four per cent, and broad-based manufacturing and construction absorbing the biggest output drop.

CSO: 4200/509

CENTRAL BANK TAPS TEXTILE FUND TO FINANCE IMPORTS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 10 Feb 84 p 8

[Article by George T. Nervez]

[Text]

THE Central Bank will tap the \$120-million World Bank textile industry loan previously granted to the Development Bank of the Phils. (DBP) to finance the import requirements of exporters.

DBP sources disclosed that the WB funds that have remained idle since 1981 will be temporarily used by the CB because of the foreign exchange crisis.

Formal WB approval of the fund transfer from the DBP to the CB is expected in the next three weeks, bank sources said.

...

MEANTIME,
International Monetary

Fund (IMF) officials, who arrived earlier this week, have started looking at the books of the Central Bank, ahead of another round of talks on granting a standby credit, official sources said.

They said the team met Prime Minister Cesar Virata last night but the talks had not yet begun.

Other informed sources said the team will also study a report prepared by accountants Sycip, Gorres, Velayo and Co., engaged to audit the bank's books after the bank admitted reserves had been overstated by about \$650 million until last September.

THE FUNDS were originally intended for

the modernization and expansion of the facilities of textile industry. However, the funds have remained untapped because local textile mills have either deferred or completely dropped new investments in equipment expansion or modernization plans because of the bleak prospects for the industry.

CB officials said proceeds of the textile industry loan will initially form part of an export development fund which is being negotiated with the WB.

The money will be returned to the DBP as soon as the WB approves the proposed export development fund, they added.

SEAWATER DAMAGE IN RICE FIELDS REPORTED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 Feb 84 p 28

[Text]

Sea water from Manila bay is flowing into the coastal areas of Bulacan and Pampanga and destroying 11,000 hectares of rice-land.

This surfaced the other day during a dialogue between the farmers' representatives and Aber P. Canlas, Public Works and Highways deputy minister for construction.

Canlas asked Antonio Alpasan, head of an MPWH flood control engineering team, and Renato Tinio, head of the MPWH Pampanga river control system, to take remedial measures to alleviate the farmers' plight.

The farmers requested the MPWH to install check gates at

strategic areas, usually at the confluence of rivers and Manila bay, to save their ricelands.

They said they are willing to wait for completion of technical studies on the project.

Canlas said MPWH Minister Jesus S. Hipolito is equally concerned about the farmers' problems since Hipolito is a native of Bulacan whose coastal towns are also affected by the salty waters of the bay.

The farmers claimed that they are sticking to rice farming despite suggestions from the Ministry of Agriculture to engage in other alternative ventures such as duck raising, poultry, fishponds and other agricultural crops.

CSO: 4200/509

NO NEW TAXES FORESEEN IN 24 BILLION PESO TARGET

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Feb 84 pp 1, 5

[Article by Jun Ramirez]

[Text]

The Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) said yesterday it will not introduce new tax measures this year to support its P24-billion collection target.

"We will rely on existing tax laws, improve our tax assessment and collection machineries, and concentrate on previously untapped sources," Revenue Deputy Commissioner Tomas C. Toledo said at a news conference launching the 1984 nationwide tax collection campaign.

He said there was no proposal or intention to raise existing taxes, or create new taxes.

Toledo said the BIR will have to wait for the decision of the regular Batasan which has the sole prerogative in enacting new tax laws.

He admitted that the huge tax goal seems insurmountable due largely to economic difficulties, but assured "we will redouble our efforts to meet the target."

Toledo said that this year, the BIR will concentrate on collecting amusement taxes from shows and similar presentations held in big hotels, and taxes on gambling bets like cockfights.

He said special units

will be set up to scrutinize returns submitted by rich taxpayers who frequently travel abroad and hold lavish parties in big hotels, but reported minimal income and had hardly paid any tax.

Toledo said the bureau will also launch a drive to ensure maximum compliance with the issuance of receipts by professionals and business enterprises for purchases P5 or more.

He said some 60 key officials will be reshuffled later this week to improve systems and procedures in tax administration and collection efficiency.

Toledo was assisted during the open forum by lawyer Eufracio Santos, chief of the national assessment office; Manila revenue regional director Jesus Parada, and his deputy, Arsenio Santos; Manila revenue district officers

Angel Liwag and Ignacio Balicanta; revenue group supervisor Bert Bernales, board chairman of the Philippine Association of Revenue Examiners; and lawyer Bernardo Frianeza, withholding tax division head.

Toldeo asked all taxpayers to file their returns early to avoid last-minute rush.

Deadline for submission of returns by fixed income earners is March 18, and April 15 for those who derive income from business or practice of profession.

CSO: 4200/509

COCONUT PLANTERS ASK ENRILE ABOUT KBL BET ALLEGATIONS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Feb 84 p 24

[Text]

Coconut planters in Southern Tagalog appealed yesterday to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to shed light on the case of a former Mayor of Pinalamayan, Or. Mindoro, who was allegedly involved in the multi-million peso coconut subsidy mess in 1975.

They were prompted to make this request in view of the 1975 national newspaper report that the former Mindoro mayor, who was the vice president of the Philippine Coco-

nut Producers Federation, was among the 12 persons, including four officials of the Philippine Coconut Authority, who were ordered arrested on suspicion of involvement in the racket."

If this is true, the former mayor, who is one of the KBL aspirants for the assemblyman post in Or. Mindoro, should be excluded from the KBL slate because it would only mar the performance of the administration.

CSO: 4200/509

'INSUFFICIENT' RICE SUPPLY DELAYS EXPORT

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 15 Feb 84 p 2

[Text]

THE COUNTRY'S rice inventory is still "insufficient" for export, agriculture records show.

As of Jan. 24 this year, the buffer stock was only good for 86 days, or four days short of the normal 90-day buffer stock level required by government buffer before exportation is allowed.

Agriculture Minister Arturo R. Tanco Jr. earlier reported that rice exports may be resumed by the last quarter this year, after the main harvest. This would enable the government to determine the exportable volume by then.

PRODUCTION forecast for 1983-84 is 153 million cavans, which is 1.3 percent less than cropyear 1982-83's output of 154 million cavans.

The reduction is due mainly to the decrease in irrigated areas in Cagayan Valley and Central Luzon as a result of the current drought affecting these places.

The drought has substantially reduced the water levels in two main irrigation systems, the Pantabangan and Penaranda dams. Water level of Pantabangan had reached 176 meters, or below the "serviceable" level of 178 meters, as of last month.

...

THE DECREASE in service areas of both dams, however, will be "compensated" for by the increased irrigation areas of Angat dam in Bulacan and in Magat, Isabela, the National Irrigation Administration said.

Angat dam will increase its service coverage from 28,903 hectares to 29,204 hectares in Bulacan and Pampanga while Magat dam will irrigate 83,000 hectares in Cagayan Valley this season, NIA said.

The country suspended last year its rice exports because of the eight-month drought that seriously affected crops in the Visayas and Mindanao.

CSO: 4200/509

PHILIPPINES

BIGORNIA DECRIES POLICE ABUSE INCIDENT

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 Feb 84 p 6

[Article by Jesus Bigornia: "'Salvagings' Traced to Inept Judicial System"]

[Excerpt] Vigilanteism is nothing new in the Philippines. It is a national affliction as endemic here as tuberculosis. Tagged in Indonesia as "petrus" (short for penembak misterius), officially-sanctioned secret murders are described here as "salvagings." A crime problem, which the judicial system is reportedly woefully ill-equipped to combat legally, has presumably encouraged the military and the police to take the law into their own hands. Because the targets of "petrus" killings and "salvagings" have consisted, by and large, of hard-core criminals, they have gained a plethora of popular acceptance in Jakarta and, maybe, even Manila.

However, when law enforcers round up, blindfold and cart off civilian celebrants at a wedding party as elements of the Philippine Constabulary did at Libungan, North Cotabato, last Aug. 17, only to be tortured to death at far away Digos, Davao del Sur, they cannot but arouse public indignation. Subsequent attempts by superiors to exonerate their men only evoked nothing but disbelief and suspicion. With civilian justice so readily available in nearby Davao City, the victims of the "raid" should have been given their day in court--tried publicly and convicted or exonerated as the case might have been. There can be no justification for their "salvaging."

CSO: 4200/509

PHILIPPINES

MANILA TAX AGENTS REASSIGNED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Feb 84 p 10

[Text] Manila Mayor Ramon D. Bagatsing reshuffled yesterday the inspectors and fee collectors of six city hall departments and offices in order to attain more efficiency in revenue collection.

The major reorganization involved 204 inspectors and collectors of the Manila health department, city engineer's office, city treasurer's office, public recreation bureau, Manila sector of the environmental sanitation center, and Fire District I.

The field revenue men were transferred to new assignments within their respective units.

City Administrator Genaro S. Herrera said the revamp aims to increase the efficiency of offices collecting revenues for the city.

Herrera said the reshuffle would eliminate over-familiarization of inspectors and collectors with taxpayers.

City Hall spokesman Pete de Jesus said the revamp is part of the ongoing reorganization ordered by the mayor since the start of 1984 in order to increase collections to support the city government's expanding services.

The revamp also aims to plug possible loopholes for graft, he said.

Affected by the reshuffle were 66 sanitary inspectors, 30 building inspectors, 10 industrial safety inspectors, 19 electrical inspectors, 11 recreation bureau collectors, 36 market collectors, 14 storage-flammable inspectors, and 18 garbage and plumbing inspectors.

CSO: 4200/508

PHILIPPINES

BANKER TAKES CHARGE OF REORGANIZED CDCP

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Feb 84 p 10

[Text] Trade and Industry Minister Roberto V. Ongpin announced that Philippine National Bank (PNB) president Placido Mapa, Jr. has been appointed chairman of the new board of the Philippine National Construction Corp. (PNCC), formerly Construction and Development Corp. of the Philippines (CDCP).

Minister Ongpin said the appointment of Mapa as the new PNCC chairman was consistent with the commitment to PNCC since PNB has the biggest investment and exposure in the construction company.

Ongpin said he will stay as PNCC president along with Dr. Fiorello Estuar who remains PNCC executive vice president and chief operating officer.

He said that the PNCC's board was reorganized to reflect the essentially government character of PNCC.

Aside from Mapa and Ongpin, those representing the government in the PNCC board are: Social Security System Administrator Gilberto Teodoro, Development Bank of the Philippines chairman Cesar Zalamea, Government Service Insurance System chairman Roman Cruz, Philippine Export and Foreign Loan Guarantee Corp. president Rosendo Bondoc, Finance Deputy Minister Ernest Leung, National Development Company assistant general manager Vinnie James Yu and GSIS board secretary Justice Manuel Lazaro.

Dr. Estuar and Social Security Bank and Trust president Rolando Capud represent the private sector in the PNCC board.

Ongpin said PNCC will concentrate on international contracting, primarily subcontracting agreements with major international contractors.

PNCC will undertake new lines of business in the area of manpower supply, especially supply of management teams, Ongpin said. PNCC will likewise offer services in operations and maintenance, particularly in the Middle East.

CSO: 4200/508

EXCEPTIONS POSSIBLE IN KBL NEPOTISM BAN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Feb 84 p 4

[Article by Jesus Bigornia: "Will There Be Some Exceptions?"]

[Excerpt] Before aspirants to elective office without blood ties with the high and the mighty, are overjoyed by the President's ruling against political dynasties, they would be well advised if they kept their guards up until finally nominated by the ruling Kilusang Bagong Liupnan. For President Marcos in Baguio is virtually under siege by influential supporters seeking inclusion of close relatives or proteges in KBL tickets for the various provinces and city districts. There is no guarantee that the presidential decision will remain firm under the constant pressure of political forces.

For example, President Marcos may not just brush aside a bid of a son of Lanao del Sur Gov. Mohammad Ali Dimaporo, undoubtedly the President's staunchest backer in Mindanao, for one of the province's seats in the Batasang Pambansa. Likewise, the President must also consider very seriously attempts of the children and son-in-law of former Rep. Ramon Durano, of Cebu, to gain nomination for assemblymen in Cebu. One of Durano's sons is the vice governor of Cebu and the other, mayor of Danao City, while his son-in-law was a member of the defunct House of Representatives. They cannot, therefore, be classified as political fledglings. Should they now be penalized for having grown politically with the help of a solicitous father, it is now asked by Durano supporters.

But once an exception is granted by Malacanang, the deluge may not be far behind. Minister of Agrarian Reform Conrado Estrella and Gov. Aguedo Agbayani would have found the opening for pressing the nomination of their respective sons for assemblymen of Pangasinan. Manila Mayor Ramon D. Bagatsing is grumbling over the disqualification of his son from the Manila ticket under the Marcos ruling. The Marcos dictum may face its severest test in Bulacan. The Bulacan KBL chapter has already picked its fourman ticket. One of the candidates, former delegate Cesar Serapio's bid is challenged, however, on grounds of blood ties with Gov. Ignacio Santiago. The question is: Will the party hierarchy ignore the decision of its provincial chapter?

CSO: 4200/508

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT PLANNED UNDER CENTRAL BANK

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Feb 84 p 10

[Article by Loreto Cabanes]

[Text] The Central Bank, through a new rural finance department, will act as the lead agency that will support, coordinate and implement agricultural credit activities of both the government and private financial institutions.

Top-level government sources disclosed yesterday that the proposal, which was first recommended by the World Bank mission that conducted last year an overall review of the country's agricultural credit sector, is now being implemented through enabling administrative and legislative actions.

The sources said that, as recommended by the WB mission, the new rural finance department that would

be organized within the CB would provide support to retail lending institutions and coordinate their lending activities to the agriculture sector.

As proposed, the CB would initially establish an agricultural loan fund (ALF), similar in concept to the Industrial Guarantee and Loan Fund. The fund will provide a permanent window to extend medium and long-term refinancing or rediscounting facility to agricultural investments financed by retail lending institutions.

In view of this reorganization of the agricultural credit set-up, a proposal to expand the membership of the monetary board to include the minister of agriculture is likewise being considered.

In the organization of the new department within the CB, the Presidential committee on agricultural credit, along with its technical arm — the technical board for agricultural credit (TBAC) — may have to be dissolved. TBAC personnel may be absorbed and form the core of the new department.

As envisioned, the ALF may receive a local resource allocation based on CB's proposed credit budgeting mechanism, supplemented by external assistance from bilateral and multilateral agencies.

The ALF arrangement, according to the WB proposal, should be institutionally supported by the proposed rural finance department within the CB to plan sub-sectoral

strategies; undertake institutional development in retail lending institutions, and monitor sub-loans support by ALF.

The ALF will also act as the implementing agency for major development functions for the agricultural sector, especially with respect to broadening the role of commercial banks, savings and mortgage banks and investment houses in agricultural lending as well as resource mobilization for that purpose.

The problem at present is that no single institution is equipped to perform the role of a lead agency for the agricultural sector as a whole, or to support and coordinate agricultural credit activities.

FINANCE FIRMS FACE TAX PROBE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Feb 84 pp 1, 8

[Article by Jun Ramirez]

[Text]

SAN FERNANDO, Pampanga — The Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) will investigate the alleged multi-million-peso tax liabilities of financially distressed financing companies which owed investors over P1.5 billion

Revenue Deputy Commissioner Tomas C Toledo made the disclosure here yesterday in an open forum kicking off the 1984 tax information drive in Central Luzon which is closely coordinated by Revenue Regional Director Fortunato Aguas and Pampanga Revenue District Officer, Jose Jacalan

So far, about 10 financing companies are in big trouble for their failure to give back placements of their creditors

Toledo said irate investors sought the investigation when they failed to get their money back

Interest earnings on these placements are slapped 20 per cent final withholding tax

But reports reaching the BIR disclosed that big

placements were not actually recorded in the books; hence no tax payments were made

In some instances, taxes were withheld but not remitted to the BIR

Toledo said he will ask Revenue Commissioner Ruben B Ancheta to seek the help of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in the investigation

Initially, Toledo said a list of officials of the troubled financing companies will be sought from the SEC

"From here, the BIR can determine the tax liabilities of individual firms, company officials liable for not withholding taxes, or withholding but not turning over the money to the BIR," Toledo said

Through this process, he said revenue probers will be able to determine the names of investors who have been conniving with finance companies hiding their investments

He said the investigation will be expanded later to include all financing companies

\$41.2 MILLION WORLD BANK LOAN GRANTED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Feb 84 pp 1, 8

[Text]

— WASHINGTON (PNA) — The Philippines signed Tuesday three loan agreements totalling \$41.2 million with the World Bank.

The loans will help develop farming and fishing in four Central Visayas provinces, expand the Magat river irrigation project, and build more low-cost homes for residents of Metro Manila.

Signing for the Philippines was Ambassador to the United States Benjamin Romualdez Atilla Karaosmanoglu, vice president, signed for the World Bank.

At the signing ceremony, Romualdez said that the loans will help the Philippine government sustain the momentum of growth in areas where development potentials have not been fully realized.

"The success of the World Bank-supported projects will undoubtedly bring the critical sectors of the Philippine society

closer to the mainstream of development," he added.

Karaosmanoglu wished the Philippines success in carrying out the projects being funded by the loans.

While he noted the current economic difficulties of the country, he also said that the framework for effective development activities was being drawn up precisely to solve those difficulties.

The \$25.6 million loan for Central Visayas is a pioneering experiment that has a built-in investment program, the first project of its kind in the Philippines.

The investment package will develop watershed and support facilities in each of the four Central Visayan provinces in order to strengthen the natural resource base for a vigorous agricultural growth.

The improvements will benefit 90,000 people belonging to 14,600 families.

The \$5.1-million supplemental loan for the Magat river multipurpose irrigation project will speed up efforts to increase rice production and diversify energy sources.

The \$10.5-million supplemental loan for Metro Manila will help improve the living conditions of low-income families in the Tondo foreshore area. The project will upgrade 100 hectares of land where 160,000 persons live in 15,000 homes.

It will also develop a community of about 20,000 people displaced by the foreshore area development.

The three loans have a term of 14.5 to 20 years, with a grace period of from four to five years.

Philippine economics and embassy officials who accompanied Ambassador Romualdez at the signing were Deputy Minister Ramon Cardenas of the NEDA, Ministers Leonides Caday and Raul Rabe, and third secretary Reginald Velasco.

GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES HYBRID CORN SEED PRICE HIKE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Feb 84 pp 1, 8

[Article by Alfredo M. Lobo]

[Text] The government authorized yesterday a two-stage increase in the price of hybrid corn seeds.

The first stage increased the corn seeds price from ₱17 to ₱25.50 per kilo, effective immediately.

The Ministry of Agriculture said that the second increase, from ₱25.50 to ₱30 per kilo, will take effect June 1.

Agriculture Minister Arturo Tanco, Jr. said the decision was arrived at after a series of meetings with hybrid seed corn producers and representatives of corn farmers.

The price increases will enable seed corn producers to stop mounting losses, he said.

Hybrid corn seed producers had earlier asked for the raising of the price of seed corn to ₱30 per kilo, effective immediately.

However, the National Congress of Farmers Organizations (NCFO) through its representative, Manuel Rotea, called for a two-phase increase to lessen the burden on the country's corn farmers.

A corresponding increase in the price support for corn was also sought by the NCFO to enable corn farmers to recover their investment and to realize reasonable profit.

The hybrid corn seed producers that asked for price adjustments were the San Miguel Corp., Pacific Seeds, and Cargill.

The corn seed producers claimed that they lost ₱12 million in 1983 alone as a result of increased expenses.

They also claimed their losses since 1979 total ₱19 million.

Hybrid corn seed is considered at present the primary ingredient in the country's march towards self-sufficiency in corn.

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

UAE EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS BRIGHT--Prospects are bright for more Filipino workers desiring to work in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, according to Adnan Khaled Kanan, general manager of Al Wehda Public Services Establishment. Kanan is in Manila to oversee the progress of his local agent's deployment campaign that will bring more workers to Abu Dhabi. Kanan identified the openings as hotel workers, female cleaners, domestic helpers, and maintenance workers. He said United Arab Emirates employers find it more convenient to hire Filipino workers whom they find responsible, hardworking, and fluent in English. His local agent is Gulf Pacific Services & Trading Corp. Kanan said, Wehda Public Services is exerting strong efforts to maximize employment opportunities for Filipino overseas workers. [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 10 Feb 84 p 5]

REMITTANCES FROM ARABIA--Some 25,000 Filipinos working in Saudi Arabia remitted to the Philippines a \$52.1 million last year, which is more than 50-percent over that of the previous year. Quoting a report from the Philippine embassy in Jeddah, the foreign ministry said the rise in the dollar earnings of the Filipinos is largely due to an executive order which makes mandatory that workers remit a fixed portion of their income to their beneficiaries in the Philippines. Licensed recruitment agencies are also required to remit their workers' earnings. Under Executive Order No. 857, no extension of renewal of passports would be allowed for contract workers without complying with the remittance order. Renewal of employment contracts is also covered by the remittance requirement. All clearances for employment extension are made by the labor ministry. Records show that there are now 180,000 Filipino working in Saudi Arabia. [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 15 Feb 84 p 2]

GOLD HOLDINGS DIP--The Central Bank reported yesterday that its gold holdings declined to 291,806.520 ounces as of December 31 last year from 1,191,211.593 ounces in 1980. It attributed the decrease in the gold reserves to transactions involving gold outright sales and gold financial swaps, which were used to fund the country's liquidity or cash requirements. CB said it issued the statement to clarify misleading reports claiming that the country's gold reserve holdings amounted to over 1.9 billion ounces as of the end-1980. It added that apparently some sectors misread for a comma what actually was a decimal point before the last three digits on the country's gold reserve holdings as of 1980. [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 10 Feb 84 p 8]

AUSTRALIAN ENVOY ON TRADE, AID--Australia has faith in the long-term strength of the Philippine economy and the Philippines can regard Australia not as a fair-weather friend but as a loyal trading partner. This was stated the other day by Australian Ambassador Roy Fernandez during the opening of the ninth Australian Industrial Trade Display. Economic Planning Minister Vicente Valdepenas cut the ceremonial ribbon at the display. "The Philippines is not only a valued partner of Australia but also a regional neighbor with whom we have long enjoyed close relations. We trust that this display will be accepted as evidence of the fact that Australia does not desert her neighbors in time of need," Ambassador Fernandez said. Australia is confident that the present economic problems faced by the Philippines will be overcome in cooperation with her traditional trading partners, he said. Australia is the Philippines' fourth largest trading partner, exclusive of oil. [Excerpt] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 9 Feb 84 p 6]

M-16'S TO BE EXPORTED--The Philippines is now ready to export M-16 Armalite assault rifles, Gen. Fabian C. Ver, AFP chief of staff, said yesterday. Ver told Gen. Leonardus Moerdani, commander-in-chief of the Indonesian army, that the country has started mass producing the M-16 rifles as part of the Philippines' program of self-sufficiency in small weaponry. The M-16 is the standard rifle of the AFP. The locally made rifle is known as the "Baby" Armalite. It is shorter and lighter than the M-16 made in the United States. However, it retains the firepower of the standard Armalite and can fire 650 rounds per minute. Ver gave Moerdani a sample of the locally made M-16. [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 9 Feb 84 p 3]

ERROR ON HALF PESO COIN--Central Bank Governor Jose B Fernandez Jr. yesterday assured the public that all the newly-issued 50-centavo coins carrying the picture of the Philippine eagle are legal tender, regardless whether they carry the correct spelling of the scientific name or not. Fernandez made the assurance to correct press reports and rumors circulating that CB is withdrawing all the 37 million pieces of the "eagle" coins with the error in spelling of the scientific name. The correct scientific name is Pithecopaga Jefferyi and not as first minted as "Pithecobhaga Jefferyi." [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 9 Feb 84 p 10]

CSO: 4200/508

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HAIPHONG TIGHTENS CONTROL OF MILITARY PERSONNEL IN PUBLIC

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Dec 83 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Huu Nghi, the Haiphong Military Agency: "Coordinating the Forces that Maintain Security and Social Order: 'Birds Only Land Where It Is Safe'"]

[Text] Our Haiphong is a major seaport that has five gates lying along roads linking it to the provinces in the north and water routes to Ha Bac, Quang Ninh, Hai Hung, Thai Binh and Nam Dinh. It is also an industrial city in which many central enterprises are located: the Cement Plant, the Bach Dang Shipyard, the Tien Phong Plastic Enterprise, the Enameled Iron Enterprise, the Aluminum Plant, the Canned Fish Plant, etc.

Birds land where it is safe! This implies an honor for our city but also represents a concern of ours: how can the area be made a safe area? The enemy considers this to be a focal point of their "wide-ranging war of sabotage," hoodlums and thieves are still active and the negative phenomena with society, although less, have not been eliminated, all of which have had more than a slight impact upon the daily lives of troops and the people.

In keeping with the directives of the Ministry of National Defense, the General Staff and the Command of Military Region 3, on the basis of the tasks and functions of the local military agency, on the basis of the ministry's order concerning the stationing of military police forces and in order to maintain security and order within the Haiphong area, we have organized the billeting and operations of military police units to maintain the discipline of the units within the army as follows: they have been organized on the basis of areas in which troops are stationed and, on the basis of the specific situation within each area, different assignments and tasks have been established. For example, the commander is in charge of the inner city area; the head of the military school is in charge of the Thuy Nguyen area; the commanders of the main force units stationed in Do Son and Cat Ba are in charge of these areas; and the commanders of the district military agencies are in charge of the other areas.

The municipal military agency has adopted a uniform code of regulations and assigns specific responsibilities to units for each section of road, each row

of streets, each wharf, each bus depot and ferry landing, each main road and the other public places through which military personnel pass. Our military agency put into effect a system involving the assignment of tasks on a monthly basis in control work in order to gain experience in the various areas in which troops are stationed and once every 6 months or once a year on a city-wide basis. Kien An District conducted a pilot project in assigning tasks on a weekly basis in order to assess the situation and provide guidance in a more timely manner.

As regards the organization and utilization of military control forces, on the basis of the forces of the units stationed in the different areas and organizing a force of sufficient size to perform the central task within the inner city, these forces are selected from among cadres and soldiers who possess good qualities and morals and are in good health; they receive detailed training each year in the requirements of military control work under the program established by the upper level. At the same time, experience is gained after each phase of activity in order to promptly improve upon their professional procedures. In the important, densely populated areas through which many troops pass, both stationary and mobile teams have been assigned on a permanent basis. In the sparsely populated areas through which few troops pass, military control personnel are only active on days off from work, during Tet, during summer fairs, etc. In addition to the professional and semi-professional forces conducting routine and unscheduled activities, infantry forces and militia and self-defense forces will also participate in military control work on holidays, when exercises or maneuvers are held or when guests visit these areas. Together with the measures mentioned above, the military agency has closely coordinated with the traffic police and public security forces of the city and its sectors as well as the forces within the various areas in the pursuit and apprehension of hoodlums and thieves who steal socialist property and property of the army on river routes, on highways, at sea, etc. Before taking these steps, we prepared reconnaissance forces, adopted plans for establishing close coordination and clearly defined the task of each component. Our military control forces are only rear area forces that competently support public security and tax affairs forces in the performance of their tasks and all cases involving the apprehension of violators of the law who are caught in the act are turned over to the public security sector for prosecution if they are not military personnel.

The process of military control work, if not carried out until mistakes have been completely rectified, has little effect in teaching military personnel to do better the next time and even results in one shortcoming being corrected while another one is being developed. At present, in order to maintain the discipline of military personnel on the streets, the military agency has stipulated that all military personnel on streets carry the necessary papers, wear the required dress and that any military personnel who violate either of these two regulations will be detained for a review.

Through the guidance provided by our city's military agency and the activity of the military control teams, many military personnel have been given the trust of the people and been praised by the local party organization and government. In addition to the forces mentioned above, our city also has a small inspection force that is under the control of the military agency and

above all the military control teams in the various areas in which troops are stationed, the purpose of which is to inspect and supervise the activities of the subordinate teams and avoid abusive authority and operating beyond the scope of one's duties.

7809

CSO: 4209/151

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MOUNTAIN VILLAGE CITED FOR SOLIDARITY IN FACE OF CHINESE SABOTAGE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Dec 83 p 2

[Article by Ngoc Thuan: "Ta Lung Firmly Stands Its Ground Along the Northern Border"]

[Text] Ta Lung is a border village in Quang Hoa District, Cao Bang Province, whose population of more than 3,000 encompasses three nationalities (Tay, Nung and ethnic Vietnamese). The residents of Ta Lung are always united and have steadfastly met each challenge and overcome every difficulty.

The village party committee and government, with the concern and close guidance of the district party committee, have continuously had the masses participate in study in order to show them the malicious methods of sabotage employed by the enemy and implement the slogan "each citizen is a security soldier." The people of Ta Lung are clearly aware that the Chinese reactionaries are the enemy of our nation and know that the enemy cannot say or do anything that is good. The people's security teams conduct regular monthly activities. Every situation related to the maintenance of security is presented to the team for discussion and promptly reported to the government. In the recent past, the people of Ta Lung have supplied to the village public security committee hundreds of pieces of information and helped to discover many strangers who have appeared in the locality, persons bringing goods from China into Ta Lung, thieves, persons practicing sorcery and so forth, thereby helping the government to promptly stop these practices. Mr. T.T.C. in Bac Phac Hamlet, Mr. L.S.L. in Cai Hamlet and Mr. D.C.P. in Bac Po are the persons that have taken the lead in the movement to keep abreast of the situation and promptly report suspicious phenomena to the public security forces. Mr. L.V.K. in Na Po Hamlet prompted reported persons from another village who have brought more than 200 meters of Chinese cloth into Ta Lung to market; the masses in the Bac Phac security team quickly discovered, collected and turned over to the government more than 500 leaflets and many psychological warfare goods sent in by the Chinese.

The people of Ta Lung have discussed and drawn up internal security regulations to combat the espionage activities of the enemy, the storage and marketing of Chinese goods, the spreading of rumors that support the enemy, activities that disrupt order and security, superstitious practices and

backward customs. Each family within the hamlets near the border has a copy of the 25 point Code of Regulations, which provides specific instructions concerning what they must and must not do in the struggle against the acts of sabotage of the Chinese. The people have also formulated plans for coordinating in combat operations with the armed forces to pursue and apprehend spies, commandoes and espionage agents. In Ta Lung, persons are no longer crossing the border and going into China to trade goods. The Phuc Hoa Market meets for 5 days in a row but there are no longer any Chinese goods at this market. Fabrications, distortions and provocations are virtually non-existence. The practice of sorcery has gradually been reduced.

In Ta Lung, the relationship between the army and the people has grown closer with each passing day. The army and people of Ta Lung have raised the slogan: "Let the army not separate itself from the people, the people not separate themselves from the army and the army and people not abandon the land." The armed forces have helped the people sow, transplant and harvest crops, shared their grain with several families that are still encountering difficulties and guided the people in digging trenches and building military fortresses. The people have provided troops with much bamboo and wood to help them build barracks and fortifications. During tet and on holidays, the mothers of Ta Lung have taken cakes, grain and food to soldiers at their bases; mothers and older girls have mended and sewn buttons on the shirts of soldiers and have long considered them to be their own sons and brothers. Forces of the army have steadfastly remained alongside the people, defended the land and coordinated with public security, militia and self-defense forces in patrols along the border and inspections along the roads leading down from Ha Lang and across the border from Trung Khanh, thus helping to thwart many enemy acts of sabotage.

7809

CSO: 4209/151

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SECURITY TIGHTENED ALONG POWER, TELEPHONE LINES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Dec 83 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "Thanh Hoa and Quang Ninh Provinces Protect Telephone Lines, Power Lines and Oil Pipelines"]

[Text] Thanh Hoa Province has established committees to guide the maintenance of security for telephone lines, high voltage power lines and oil pipelines from the provincial to the village levels. The various party committee echelons and levels of government have organized the study of the notices and directives of the state concerning the security of telephone lines and oil pipelines by more than 1 million cadres, party members and people. The public security sector has compiled and printed more than 25,000 copies of instructions in the maintenance of communication line security for dissemination among the people. More than 100,000 middle school students have participated in reading these instructions to their families. In Thanh Hoa City and the district of Dong Son, Thieu Yen, Hoang Hoa, Tinh Gia and Bim Son, many families that live along power lines have signed pledges to maintain the security of a section of telephone line, a power line pole or a section of oil pipeline.

The people of the province have also helped the public security sector uncover dozens of cases involving the destruction of power lines. The Thanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee has instructed the foreign trade and home trade sectors to purchase tens of tons of nylon rope for sale to the people for use as clothesline, rope on carrying poles or rope to tie up boats, thereby helping to stop the theft of electric wire.

Thanh Hoa Province has also strengthened the more than 20,000 people's security teams that serve as the nucleus in the effort to maintain the security of power lines and oil pipelines. The public security, post-telegraph and power sectors have sent more than 300 cadres and soldiers to work with the districts and villages in formulating security plans. Public security forces and troops conduct patrols and stand guard night and day along vital communication lines.

In the recent past, the Thanh Hoa public security sector solved more than 30 cases involving the destruction of telephone lines, reclaiming thousands of meters of telephone wire while making the perpetrators pay hundreds of

thousands of dong in damages. Thanh Hoa has also tried a number of persons for the crime of destroying communication lines, sentencing them to 3 to 18 years in prison.

Quang Ninh Province has organized the study of internal regulations on the security of electric power transmission lines and telephone lines by cadres, manual workers, civil servants, the people and troops. All villages through which lines pass have adopted security plans and safety regulations and taken prompt action in cases involving the theft of telephone wire and electrical wire or the illegal use electricity. The subwards and villages within the province have established 54 patrol teams which, together with the self-defense forces of the agencies and enterprises and the armed forces stationed within their area, regularly stand guard and protect telephone lines and power transmission lines. The Quang Ninh post-telegraph sector has assigned to the district level the responsibility of managing and providing security for telephone and power lines and made each household responsible for the security of lines. As a result, the loss and splicing of wire have declined considerably.

The post-telegraph, power and public security sectors have 114 work teams that conduct regular patrols along vital wire lines. The districts of Yen Hung, Dong Trieu and Uong Bi have established inspection teams that have uncovered 400 cases involving the theft of telephone wire, the illegal use of electricity for commercial purposes or violations of the power network safety corridor. Quang Ninh Province is strengthening the various units that inspect the use of electricity and power lines at state-operated production installations, within the collective sector and among the people.

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CSO: 4209/151

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY EDITORIAL CALLS FOR TIGHTER SECURITY IN FACE OF CHINESE SABOTAGE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Dec 83 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Closely Coordinating the Forces That Maintain Political Security and Social Order"]

[Text] Maintaining the security of the fatherland is the task of constant importance of our state and people. Strong security in conjunction with a strong national defense are the important prerequisite of foremost significance in insuring the victory of our people in their socialist construction. Political security is always closely associated with social order. When social order is firmly maintained, it provides favorable conditions for maintaining political security.

At present, the Beijing reactionaries are closely collaborating with the U.S. imperialists and intensifying their wide-ranging war of sabotage in an attempt to weaken our country. Together with making urgent preparations for war, conducting acts of armed provocation and creating a tense situation in the border areas and on the islands, the Beijing reactionaries consider sabotaging the political security and social order of our country to be an important target of theirs. They have linked up with counter-revolutionaries of all sorts, personnel of the former puppet army and government who refused to undergo re-education, reactionaries masquerading as clergymen and with hoodlums and gangsters and are making an intensive effort to create disruption, wage psychological warfare, spread malicious rumors, distort policies, disrupt the market, encourage the spread of social ills and undermine and impede our people's tasks of building the economy and strengthening the national defense system.

The work of building and defending the fatherland is raising new requirements regarding the maintenance of security. We must take thorough and effective measures to prevent and decisively defeat every attempt to sabotage our political security and social order, appropriately punish those who obstinately serve as the lackeys of the enemy and oppose the fatherland and take determined steps to wipe out all misappropriation, bribery, theft and violation of state laws.

In conjunction with molding the new socialist man, establishing the new lifestyle, promoting the various revolutionary movements and making each

locality and agency pure, solid and strong, the building of a widespread security movement and closely coordinating all forces, the nucleus of which are the people's public security forces and the people's armed forces, are of extremely important significance.

As the effective tool of force of the party and state, our people's armed forces make every effort to constantly increase their fighting strength and raise their level of combat readiness through study and training; at the same time, they closely coordinate with the people's public security forces and all the people, thereby actively contributing along with the other forces to the maintenance of political security and social order.

All levels and units must regularly do a good job of teaching politics so that each cadre and soldier is fully aware of the positions and policies of the state, the situation of the country and the enemy's schemes of sabotage and displays a high spirit of revolutionary vigilance; on this basis, they must accelerate the "determined to win" emulation movement, promote the campaign to "display the revolutionary nature and uphold the fine tradition" of the revolutionary army and promote the campaign to set bright examples as "troops of Uncle Ho," respect the laws of the state, maintain the strict discipline of the army, protect public property, maintain a pure and wholesome style of life and build units that are strong, solid and secure.

In all areas in which troops are stationed, be they on the front or in the rear, units must adopt plans for coordinating their activities during each period of time under specific objectives and requirements with the units of the People's Public Security Forces and the mass organizations from the basic level upward. They must take effective steps to discover and promptly deal with every act of sabotage of the enemy and put a stop to social ills; at the same time, they must perform good propaganda work, guide the people in implementing the positions and policies of the party and state well and mobilize everyone to enthusiastically participate in the maintenance of political security and social order so that each locality is secure and its people work and produce with peace of mind and enthusiasm, perform each job well and successfully carry out each task involved in socialist construction.

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CSO: 4209/151

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

LOCALITIES URGED TO CARRY OUT MILITARY DRAFT WELL

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jan 84 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Do a Good Job of Drafting Youths in 1984"]

[Text] The 1983 military draft has been concluded successfully. By 15 September 1983 the entire nation had fulfilled the annual draft quota and had met the quantity norm on schedule and with better quality than in previous years.

The localities have carried out recapitulations, and some places have recapitulated 2 years of implementing the new military obligation law and gained experience after four youth draft cycles. The entire nation is endeavoring to professionalize the drafting of youths in order to obtain the best possible results, first of all and above all to ensure the quality of the youths who are drafted.

The objectives of the draft are to bring citizens into regular military units in order to build professional, modern armed forces branches and combat arms which are prepared to fight to defend the homeland, and train them to become military personnel who are absolutely loyal to the socialist Vietnamese homeland, are disciplined, and firmly grasp technical and tactical subjects. After enlisting, many people are selected to be trained as officers and will occupy command and leadership positions in the military units, or will be selected for training as specialized technical cadres and personnel and will be people who use the army's modern technical equipment. After they are discharged, the military personnel will be assigned to the reserve forces and will be prepared for mobilization in order to develop forces in accordance with the requirements of war to defend the homeland. The noncommissioned officers and enlisted men will serve in the reserve units of the Vietnam People's Army until they are 50 years old.

The results of the military draft also arise from ardent love of the homeland and love of socialism, so propaganda and education play an especially important role in enabling all cadres, party members, and people to fully realize their sacred duties and noble rights in the enterprise of defending the socialist homeland. Education regarding the obligation to defend the homeland and the military obligation are usually closely combined with studying, building, and bringing into play the local military traditions, and is in nature a vast mass campaign at the basic level. It must be carried out deeply and broadly

everywhere, in all organs, mass organizations, bases, and enterprises and among all strata of people. It is a task which is carried out continually so that the young generations study and understand more and more fully and profoundly their honor and duty of defending the homeland. The ratios of people registering for the military draft, taking physical examinations, and reporting after receiving draft notices are important verifying data which accurately reflect the situation, and have a persuasive force, in order to review the implementation of the military obligation law.

The quality of the military draft depends not only on the results of propaganda, education, and mobilization but also on whether selection is scientific and accurate. Grasping the availability of draftable youths; considering each individual and the opinions and recommendations of the villages, subwards, and towns; reviewing each member of the district military draft council; the physical examinations and health evaluations of the health examination councils; the drafting of lists of people exempted from military service or granted draft deferments by the district people's committee; and the calling up of individual citizens by district military commands are tasks which directly determine the quality of the military draft. The public listing of the names of people who are exempted from military service, who are drafted, or who receive draft deferments, and the publication of the results of physical examinations, which are stipulations of the military obligation law, have a positive effect on carrying out the military draft fairly, rationally, and sympathetically, and will contribute to the struggle against negative phenomena in carrying out the military obligation law. The military draft councils must truly help the people's committees at their levels to guide military draft as well as possible, and service of that task by the members of the sectors mobilization councils, create positive, complete activities so that the drafting of youths can achieve the required numbers and high quality.

The local military organs at all levels, which are staffs for the local party committees and governmental administrations, must have detailed, specific plans, have opinions and make recommendations, have sharp methods and measures, and be centers for cooperating with and assisting the sectors and mass organizations. Only by doing that staff work well can the situation of resolving matters in a bureaucratic, passive manner and achieve better results.

With strong determination and with scientific, accurate working methods, the 1984 military draft is certain to attain better results.

5610

CS0: 4209/160

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL CALLS FOR STRONG BASIC LEVEL UNITS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jan 84 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Build Comprehensively Strong Basic-Level Units"]

[Text] Our people's armed forces recently victoriously fulfilled their 1983 training, combat readiness, and work missions. The implementation of emulation agreements between military regions, armed forces branches, combat arms, institutes, and schools has been recapitulated, specific strengths and weaknesses have been pointed out, useful lessons have been learned, and favorable conditions for beginning 1984 with a new spirit and determination to win victory have been created, beginning with the first month and the first quarter.

The experiences of organizing the implementation of the major campaign last year show that one of the tasks which determined the victory of the campaign was the building of comprehensively strong basic-level units. The objectives of the campaign became rich, lively, effective realities at the basic level, especially at the regimental level. The building of comprehensively strong basic-level regimental units is not only a positive measure for continuing to promote the implementation of the major campaign, but also is a permanent task in order to increase the units' strength in all regards, to ensure that our army outstandingly fulfills all missions.

In the course of carrying out the campaign in the military regions, armed forces branches, corps, combat arms, etc., increasingly larger numbers of strong regiments have appeared. In many military regions, armed forces branches, combat arms, and corps the number of comprehensively strong regiments has reached 30 to 50 percent. Many regiments fulfilling international missions which must maintain combat readiness and fight very urgently have still positively built units and forged cadres, party members, Youth Union members, and enlisted men, so comprehensively strong regiments have been built, many accomplishments have been achieved, and such units as the 31st, 95th, 157th, and 82nd infantry regiments, the T86 border defense regiment, etc., have been awarded the designation of Hero of the People's Armed Forces.

However, in a number of basic-level regimental units there are still certain weaknesses. The leadership strength of the party committee echelons has not yet been fully brought into play, the organization and command ability of the cadres has not kept up with requirements, troop management has not been tight,

discipline has not been tight, and all material-technical bases that have been provided have not been well maintained and used. Many regiments are strong in some respects but not strong in other respects.

As we enter 1984, in order to ensure that our army becomes increasingly large and strong, fulfills the revolutionary requirements in the new period, and fulfills all missions, now more than ever we must continue to carry out the major campaign and do a truly good job of building comprehensively strong basic-level units. Those are not only basic, urgent matters at present but are also missions in the long-range development of the army. Comprehensively strong basic-level units are strong with regard to thought, organization, and ability to act. Under all circumstances we must make the basic-level units strong politically and ideologically, skilled technically and tactically, and strictly disciplined, with good solidarity, good management of material-technical bases, and the continual improvement of the material and spiritual lives of the troops.

The building of strong party organizations is the key, most decisive link in the building of basic-level units. Attention must be paid to consolidating party chapters and party organizations, promptly perfect the party committee echelons, forging party members, and admitting new party members. All party organizations must truly be resolute combat fortresses which are nuclei for uniting, educating, leading, and organizing the masses to victoriously implement all stands and policies of the Party.

The cadres are the hard-core forces in increasing the combat strength of the basic-level units. Therefore, command cadres must continually be strengthened with regard to will, sense of responsibility, ideological stands, ability to command and manage units, revolutionary virtue, and work styles. It is essential not only to raise their level of knowledge in many regards but, even more important, to improve their ability to act and to cultivate them in the actual management and command of units.

The mass organizations, especially the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union -- the units' assault forces -- must be strengthened organizationally and have many activities that are appropriate to their functions and missions, and bring the capability and intelligence of the masses into play in fulfilling the units' missions.

In order to, within a brief period of time, enable nearly all basic-level regimental units to undergo strong transformations with regard to thought, organization, and work style, and have a seething spirit in study and training, and combat-readiness, it is necessary to pay all-out attention to isolating, studying, and applying the experiences of the strong regiments, so that the building of strong basic-level units can achieve increasingly better results.

The building of comprehensively strong units requires very great efforts on the part of cadres and enlisted men at the basic level. But that is not sufficient: there must be assistance by cadres at the upper echelon; especially, the cadres at the division level, the direct echelon of the basic level, must truly be cadres who are skilled in basic-level work in order to

strengthen the lower echelon not only with regard to viewpoints, stands, will, and work style, but also with regard to experience in leading, commanding, and managing troops.

Realizing more fully the important position of basic-level units, especially the regimental level, and bringing into play the valuable experiences in building our army, we must endeavor to build many comprehensively strong bases and enable each basic-level unit to be a strong fortress to serve as the hard core in building a professional, modern revolutionary people's army which has strong combat force and victoriously fulfills and missions.

5616

CSO: 4209/160

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

LOCALITIES URGED TO CARRY OUT 1984 MILITARY WORK WELL

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Jan 84 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Endeavor to Victoriously Carry Out 1984 Local Military Work"]

[Text] Since the Fifth Party Congress many great accomplishments have been made in our people's great enterprise of building socialism and defending the socialist homeland.

The party committee echelons, the governmental administrations at all levels, and the sectors have been concerned with leading and guiding the local military work and the military work in the state sectors, which have undergone new transformations and made new advances.

An outstanding feature of recent years is that the localities, sectors, and echelons manifested a spirit of revolutionary vigilance, took the initiative and were positive, and by means of many lively forms and measures mobilized, organized, and guided the people and the local armed forces in developing combined strength with which to defeat many insidious plots of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in their many-sided war of destruction against our country; in positively building national defense by all the people; in building the battlefield position of local people's war; in consolidating and increasing the fighting strength of the local armed forces and building up the reserve forces; in combining the economy with national defense, national defense with the economy, and national defense with security; in continually creating new capability at the provincial and district levels; and in doing a good job of the annual drafting of youths in correct accordance with the military obligation law, carrying out the army's rear area policy, etc.

By means of those activities, the combat strength of our people and the local armed forces, one of the very important strategic factors in the enterprise of building and defending the homeland, has been raised to a new level. The local armed forces, which have been consolidated and strengthened with regard to quantity, quality, and equipment, have effectively fulfilled the combat readiness and combat missions and, along with the People's Armed Public Security Forces and the other forces, maintained political security and public safety, struggled against negativism, served as the assault force in production labor, guarded against and fought natural disasters, and carried out the three revolutions at the local and basic levels. The northern border provinces, with their glorious revolutionary tradition, always manifest a spirit of self-

reliance, overcome difficulties, do a good job of fulfilling the missions of the local military work, defeat the enemy's plots, defend the locality, and defend the homeland's sacred borders.

However, in addition to the new advances and the accomplishments and results that have been obtained, the local military work and the military work in the state sectors are still undergoing slow transformation, the movement is not yet uniform and solid, and a number of remaining deficiencies must be overcome.

At present, the situations in our country and in the world are undergoing complicated changes and the enterprise of building and protecting the socialist homeland is posing very difficult missions and requirements which demand that the local military work and the military work in the sectors undergo new transformations with regard to consciousness, thought, and guidance procedures.

The pressing missions at present with regard to the local armed forces are to, along with the public security forces and the entire population, resolutely take the initiative in defeating the schemes of the enemy's many-sided war of destruction, do a good job of defending the economic, political, and cultural targets, solidly defend the localities, and contribute to defending the homeland. In the northern border provinces, the coastal areas, and the strategic areas in the interior, it is necessary to evaluate and foresee the enemy plots, review the methods of fighting the enemy, rectify forces, organize close cooperation with the regular army in the locality, step up patrolling and protection, resolutely defeat all sabotage acts of the enemy, and endeavor to have many safe bases, villages, and districts.

We must be concerned with consolidating and improving the quality of local armed forces and mobilized reserve forces, and must in the immediate future review the militia and self-defense forces, the hard core of which are the cadres and combat forces, the combat alert detachments, and the national defense-security detachments, to enable those forces to have a strong fighting will, consciousness of organization and strict discipline, and good combat ability, to ensure that all hamlets, neighborhoods, villages, subwards, enterprises, and schools have militia and self-defense forces to protect security and oppose negativism.

By promoting the transformation and perfection of production relations, the carrying out of the three revolutions, and the building of comprehensively strong bases, and by means of the process of strengthening the district echelon and district development, reorganizing production and promoting all aspects of the local military work, outstandingly fulfill the 1984 missions. In the process of carrying out the above contents, we must closely combine the economy with national defense, national defense with the economy, and national defense with security, to enable each step in developing production to be a step in which national defense by all the people and the status of local people's war are increasingly consolidated. In addition to preparing to draft youths it is necessary to launch a movement for the entire population to implement the army's rear area policy, be concerned with assisting and cultivating, develop the positive revolutionary role of the families of disabled veterans and war dead, and bring about a real transformation in which a significant matter is providing stable employment for the various categories which is appropriate to

the conditions, circumstances, and health of each person.

With their broad mass nature, the local military work and the military work in the state sectors must have the close cooperation of all revolutionary mass organizations, of the entire proletarian dictatorship system at the local level, of the entire population, and of the entire army. In order to attain real effectiveness, the party committee echelons, the governmental administrations and military organs at all levels, and the sectors, must take steps to provide specific guidance in each phase, concentrating on the definitive resolution of each work content depending on the requirements of the mission.

In recapitulating the implementation of the 1983 local military work missions it is necessary to concentrate on the correct evaluation of the good points and deficiencies, and learn practical lessons in order to have correct struggle guidelines in 1984.

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CSO: 4209/159

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NECESSITY OF TEACHING TROOPS INTERNATIONAL DUTY EMPHASIZED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jan 84 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Teach International Duty"]

[Text] Our army has ardent patriotism and a noble spirit of proletarian internationalism. Throughout its 40-year history our army has not only fulfilled its sacred missions toward the homeland but has also fulfilled its glorious international missions, especially with regard to the two fraternal nations Laos and Kampuchea.

International solidarity has become a tradition of which our army can be proud and is a matter related to its noble revolutionary nature. Therefore, educating troops about their international duty is a very important content of the political-ideological education work.

While educating all military personnel with regard to the nature of our army, a new-style army of the proletarian class which has the mission of building and defending the homeland, each unit must enable all cadres and men to fully understand their international duty. The relationship between our people and army and the people and armies of the socialist countries, and with the international communists' and workers' movement and the world national liberation movement is a relationship of revolutionary solidarity to overthrow the common enemy and assist one another in combat to protect and build the nation.

Many units, especially those now directly assisting Laos and Kampuchea, have done a good job of educating troops about their international duty. The results of that education have contributed importantly to developing the fine nature and increasing the fighting strength of the units and have brought about accomplishments and feats of arms in study, training, and force development, as well as in helping the people and armies of friendly countries to protect and build their new life. Exemplary among such units are the nearly 80 units and individuals recently awarded the appellation of Hero of the People's Armed Forces.

The experiences of those units show that all units, no matter what missions they are fulfilling or where, must, in political-ideological education for the troops, regard education about international duties as being part of the main curriculum with regard to content as well as study time. We must overcome the

incorrect viewpoint that troops need to be educated about their international duties only when they directly fulfill international missions. Furthermore, it is necessary to carry out education regarding international duty in many lively forms, such as speaking with groups or each individual, current events reports, publications, films and photographs, reports by people with first-hand experience and about actual events.

However, the results of education about international duty must not be evaluated merely on the basis of the knowledge and external signs of the troops, or the number of methods used, but must be based on the qualitative results of study, as manifested in a spirit of readiness to fulfill missions, and on how international missions are fulfilled.

The education of troops with regard to their international duties must fulfill the requirement of helping everyone clearly understand their glorious responsibility and great honor. As our beloved Uncle Ho taught, "To help friendly countries is to help ourselves." On that basis, every unit, cadre, and enlisted man must always be prepared to fulfill their international duty. When they are in friendly countries they must fully respect their independence and sovereignty, and strictly carry out all stands and policies of the parties and states of those countries, respect the local party committee echelons, governmental echelons, and mass organizations, maintain strict discipline, truly unite with and assist the fraternal people, and pay attention to creating close combat solidarity with the units, cadres, and men of the fraternal armed forces. Especially, the units now fulfilling international duties in Kampuchea must help our friends build a governmental administration, build a new way of life, and build revolutionary forces with profound revolutionary sentiment and ardent class brotherhood.

Introducing the men to the revolutionary traditions and feats of arms of the fraternal peoples and armies has a real effect in helping to create for the men friendship toward and confidence in the fraternal soldiers, armed forces, and people.

It is necessary to remember that each cadre and enlisted man fulfilling an international mission is a representative of heroic Vietnam, of the socialist Vietnamese homeland. Everyone must be exemplary with regard to the spirit of international solidarity. The command cadres and political cadres, and the Party and Youth Union organizations, must cause all cadres, party members, and Youth Union members to set a good example in going all-out for the fraternal countries and the fraternal people, as well as for our country and people.

At present the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists are allying with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary imperialist powers to oppose the three Indochinese nations. Therefore, now more than ever the armies and people of our three nations must unite to oppose the common enemy in order to defend the independence and freedom of each nation.

The most glorious reward for all of our cadres and enlisted men fulfilling international missions is to be respected and loved by the people of the fraternal nations as if we were members of the family. That can only be accomplished when we teach all military personnel, especially those fulfilling international missions, to have a spirit of noble international proletarianism and, for the sake of the fraternal people and their own families, sacrifice in combat and fulfill all missions assigned them.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

AN GIANG TRIES CORRUPT OFFICIALS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Jan 84 p 4

[VNA News Release: "An Giang Punishes Speculators and Socialist Property Thieves"]

[Text] The people's court of An Giang Province recently held a public court session to try Van Cong Thi and his codefendants for speculation and the theft of socialist property.

Van Cong Thi, formerly the acting head of the export goods purchasing station of Long Xuyen City, took advantage of his position and authority to collude with the station's bookkeepers and used the scheme of increasing the state purchasing price of duck feathers when settling accounts with the province's export combine corporation so that they could divide up the difference of 77,000 dong. Furthermore, when trading with the tourist corporation of Ho Chi Minh City Thi used the scheme of raising the prices of beer and cigarettes to pocket more than 10,000 dong.

Taking advantage of the corporation's policy of exchanging goods on a two-way basis with people who sell shrimp for export, Van Cong Thi wrote false purchase orders to obtain 1,000 meters of nylon cloth and 113 liters of gasoline, which he sold to the private merchant Truong Thi Nhanh for 13 dong a meter and 5 dong a liter. Thi Nhanh then sold the goods on the free market and earned an illegal profit of 18,000 dong.

The people's court of An Giang Province sentenced Van Cong Thi to 10 years in prison and forced Thi to pay damages of 101,110 dong to the export combine corporation and return to the public treasury the 15,222 dong he earned in illegal profits. Truong Thi Nhanh, an accomplice who marketed illegal goods, was given a suspended sentence of 18 months in prison, was fined 80,000 dong, and had to return 18,660 dong of illegal profits to the public treasury.

Recently the people's court of An Giang Province also sentenced Le Quang Hien, treasurer of the grain purchasing station of Hoa An Village in Cho Moi District to 8 months in prison for the crime of embezzling 67,976 dong and plotting to flee abroad.

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CSO: 4209/159

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NEWS OF SECURITY FORCES REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Jan 83 p 3

[Security News column]

[Text] In order to promote the mass movement to protect the security of the homeland, Dong Hung District has set up 400 new people's security teams, thus increasing the number of people's security teams to 2,251.

Dong Hung has also consolidated the existing security teams, increased the quality of their activities, and contributed to protecting political security and maintaining social order and safety in the localities. An investigation showed that 79 percent of the teams were operating well. The security teams, along with the public security forces, have set up 125 security mail boxes and provided the public security forces with 582 bits of information, caught 60 violators red-handed, and recovered property valued at 12,000 dong. While reforming and educating criminals the people's security teams uncovered and, along with the governmental administration, arrested many people who engaged in superstition trades, and prevented the enemy from taking advantage of spiritualists and fortunetellers to spread rumors or sabotage the economy and social order.

Because the number of people's security teams in operation increased rather rapidly, the number of villages with a movement for the masses to protect the security of the homeland classified as "good" increased by seven villages over 1982.

Dong Hung is continuing to train the heads of the people's security teams.

Nguyen Van Tim

Regiment M.79 (Military Region 3) has plans to defend the warehouses, step up patrolling and guarding, and decentralize the protection of warehouses to the local level. All of the guard posts have officers to patrol, inspect, and supervise night sentries, and to oversee the maintenance of area security during the day. The cadres, strictly maintaining 11 systems, have kept abreast of the manpower situation, carried out daily inspections, and tightly managed the basic level. Therefore, in 1983 they were able to stop and restrict to a minimum level instances of the loss of equipment and losses of security. Battalions 5, 4, and 2, and especially Battalion 3, worked with the localities

to arrest crooks who stole cooperative property, and were lauded by the localities.

The units stationed near the people cooperate closely with the localities, continually sharing duties exchanging information in order to grasp the situation and manage the area, and make the cadres and men responsible for assuring area safety and local order and security.

A number of units in the regiment which were previously weak and deficient with regard to ensuring safety have made good progress, and some have attained the "Determined to Win" designation.

Tran Thanh Thao

Regiment 81 of the Transportation Department of the Rear Services General Department is responsible for commanding troop movements by rail from Hanoi to Ho Chi Minh City.

Although it continually operates in a dispersed manner, in an environment with many negative phenomena, because it has carried out the education work well and combined it with inspecting, overseeing, and strictly dealing with comrades who violate discipline, the quality of the regiment's work has steadily improved, so it has been given the "Best Unit" banner by the upper echelon. The regiment has intensified its education and persuaded the military personnel aboard trains to observe discipline and regulations, and has resolutely dealt with military personnel who deliberately commit violations. Since the first of the year the military trains commanded by the regiment have arrived safely and disorderly, ugly incidents have declined greatly in comparison to previous years.

The regiment has also participated positively in opposing negativism and backwardness on the Thong Nhat railroad line. During the past 10 months alone the regiment has uncovered and made arrests in 114 smuggling incidents, and has confiscated for the state a quantity of goods valued at millions of dong, including some valuable, scarce goods, and large amounts of other valuable property.

Many cadres and men of the regiment, such as comrades Nguyen Van Quan, Nguyen Tham, Giang Thanh Dao, Ha Xuan Thu, etc., have many times refused to accept bribes from people engaged in illegal livelihood, and have resolutely recovered illegal goods and turned them over to the state, thus setting good examples for the unit to study.

Do Cong Huynh

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CSO: 4209/160

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

AFP ON UPCOMING 'SEMINAR' WITH VIETNAM

BK231117 Hong Kong AFP in English 1059 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Jakarta, 23 February (AFP)--A Vietnamese-Indonesian seminar in Hanoi this weekend will discuss the strengthening of Soviet military power in Southeast Asia, especially in Vietnam, and the "Chinese threat" in the region, reliable [?sources said] today.

The 12-member delegation from Indonesia's Semi-Official Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) is to leave later today for Bangkok, to stay overnight there and arrive in Hanoi tomorrow.

The 2-day seminar will focus chiefly on international issues such as the interest of the major Southeast Asian powers and the region's long-term strategic problems, the sources said.

Cambodia will come up for discussion but not as the central issue at the Seminar, which will also consider the problems of economic cooperation between the Southeast Asian countries.

The Hanoi meeting coincides with the "non-official" visit here of the Anti-Vietnamese-Cambodian Coalition Chief Prince Norodom Sihanouk from 20 to 29 February.

It also follows a visit by Indonesian armed forces Commander-in-Chief Benny Murdani to Hanoi last week, where he said the two countries were "close friends" and that Vietnam did not constitute a threat to Southeast Asia.

These remarks, which caused a stir here among diplomats of the Association of Southeast Asian Countries (ASEAN)--Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand--also provoked some irritation, particularly in Bangkok.

It was the first time an armed forces commander-in-chief from a non-communist nation had visited Hanoi, observers noted.

Indonesia has also just agreed to the Vietnamese embassy in Jakarta adding a military attache, a local weekly reported.

General Murdani's talks in Vietnam focused chiefly on problems of long-term strategy and security in the region, reliable sources said.

The armed forces chief went to the Chinese border during his trip. Indonesia, which has no diplomatic relations with China, considers Beijing the chief threat to Southeast Asian countries.

Indonesia is considered the most moderate of the ASEAN countries on Cambodia. Although disappointed with Hanoi's rigid stance on this issue, Jakarta continues to pursue an active policy of "contacts" with Vietnam, observers said.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach is expected here next month before his visit to Australia.

The 12 Indonesian participants in the seminar include 2 Defence Ministry representatives, Sudibjo Raharjo and Arifini, who were part of General Murdani's delegation, observers said.

The Indonesian delegation, led by Harry Tjan Silalahi from the CSIS, also includes a foreign ministry representative, Fuad Hassan and Jusuf Wanandi from the CSIS and three journalists.

The five-member Vietnamese team is to be led by director of the Institute of International Relations, Phan Binh. After the seminar, the Indonesian delegates are to go to Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) and then some will go to Phnom Penh, the Cambodian capital.

CSO: 4200/517

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

NEW PAKISTANI ENVOY--Hanoi VNA 18 February--Afzal Mahmud, new Pakistani ambassador to Vietnam, today presented his credentials to Vice President of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho. Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho had a cordial talk with him. Vo Dong Giang, minister attached to the Foreign Ministry was present at the function. [Text] [OW181538 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 18 Feb 84]

NEW GUINEAN AMBASSADOR--Hanoi VNA 20 February--Koikoy Gravogui, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Guinean Revolutionary and People's Republic, today presented his credentials to Vice President of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho. Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho had a cordial talk with the Guinean diplomat. With him were minister attached to the Foreign Ministry, Vo Dong Giang, and vice director of the Office of the National Assembly and the State Council, Le Trang. [Text] [OW201616 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 20 Feb 84]

CSO: 4200/517

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

MEETING DISCUSSES 'DISTRICT BUILDING' TASK

BK201223 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 19 Feb 84

[Text] In Hanoi, the committee for district building of the party and government recently met with leading comrades and cadres specialized in monitoring district building work of cadres belonging to the various sectors at the central level to exchange experiences and standardize organizational methods and operational measures with a view to creating a new change in district building and in strengthening the district level.

Generally speaking, in 1983, beside a number of ministries and sectors that displayed good performance, some ministries still failed to pay attention to district building work. In many sectors at present, efforts have not yet been made to deeply study and understand district building work, to concretize the tasks related to district building of the sectors, and to closely guide and assist the pilot districts. Since the division of labor among specialized cadres has been neglected, the role of the various departments and institutes belonging to each sector has not been developed in support of district building. This situation has made the district building work of various sectors at the central level fall short of requirements and failed to help the districts and provinces overcome difficulties and problems.

Judging from the realities of district building work last year, the various sectors at the central level arrived at an unanimous assessment that to create a new change in district building all sectors must carry out their tasks in a concerted manner while closely observing the uniform measures and regulations prescribed for the districts. Each ministry and each sector must deeply grasp and clearly define its own duties and functions with regard to the districts.

CSO: 4209/169

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS RULING ON KINDERGARTENS

BK191606 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] Implementing the party Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution on educational organization, the Council of Ministers recently issued a decree on the organization of kindergarten staff.

The decree stipulates that one kindergarten will be set up in each village, city ward, organ, worksite, forestry site, state farm, and enterprise with 100-200 children for midland and delta regions, municipalities, cities, and townships, or with 50-75 children for border areas and offshore islands. In mountainous areas inhabited by various ethnic minority nationalities, each kindergarten will include 25-30 children.

The establishment of kindergartens will be decided by the district, precinct, and city people's committees. The establishment of boarding kindergartens alone will be stipulated by the Council of Ministers later.

The decree also stipulates that professional guidance, the principal and assistant principal, and the number of cadres, teachers, and personnel for each kindergarten, in general, and boarding kindergarten will depend on the characteristics of each region--delta, midland, border, mountainous--and each offshore island, municipality, city, and boarding kindergarten.

CSO: 4209/169

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

CUU LONG PEASANTS' CONGRESS--Cuu Long Province recently held the first congress of delegates of collectivized peasants associations. The congress pointed out the contributions made by the peasantry in production and national construction. The province's progressive peasants have taken the lead in the socialist transformation of agriculture and the establishment of agricultural production collectives and cooperatives. In 1983 alone, Cuu Long set up a total of 1,500 production collectives. [Excerpts] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Feb 84 BK]

VFF CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS--The VFF Central Committee on 15 February held its regular annual meeting at the Thong Nhat Conference Hall in Ho Chi Minh City to review its 1983 activities at all levels and project its orientations and tasks for 1984. Present at the meeting were Hoang Quoc Vietn, honorary chairman; Huynh Tan Phat, presidium chairman; Le Quang Dao, presidium member; and other members of the presidium and secretariat of the VFF Central Committee. VFF Secretary General Nguyen Van Tien delivered a report on the front's work in 1983 and its orientations and tasks for 1984. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Feb 84 BK]

DECREE ON INSPECTION BODIES--The Council of Ministers recently issued a resolution on strengthening inspection organizations and improving inspection efficiency to contribute toward resolving the pressing problems of socioeconomic development, strengthening economic and social management, and developing the laboring people's right to collective mastery. The resolution stresses: Inspection organizations must serve simultaneously as an effective instrument of the proletarian dictatorship state and as an organizational form employed by the masses to realize their right to collective mastery in inspecting and supervising the activities of state organs. In this spirit, inspection organizations and activities must reflect both their state and popular characters. They must conform with the constitution and the law, uphold objectivity and truthfulness, and possess a high fighting character with the aim of developing the right, preventing and correcting the wrong, and ensuring that party viewpoints and policies as well as the law of the state are strictly and justly implemented with practical results. [Text] [BK200954 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 14 Feb 84]

AGRICULTURE

HANOI RADIO DETAILS SUCCESSES IN AGRICULTURE

BK200947 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 18 Feb 84

[Report on "Kampuchea's Achievements in Agriculture and Vietnam-Kampuchea Relations of Friendship and Cooperation in This Field"]

[Text] In 1979, the first year of liberation, only 650,000 hectares of rice were planted throughout the country. In 1980, the rice area increased to 1.4 million hectares. In 1981, in spite of severe natural calamities, the cultivated area, owing to the administration's active guidance and the entire people's efforts, still roughly equaled that of 1980. In 1982, in spite of a drought that lasted for several months in the middle of the crop season, more than 1.6 million hectares were planted throughout the country, an increase of more than 200,000 hectares over 1981.

The movement for intensive cultivation and higher rice yields has begun to develop vigorously. In 1982 alone, intensive cultivation was carried out on no less than 100,000 hectares in 12 provinces, opening up bright prospects for subsequent years. Aside from rice, other crops including industrial plants have also yielded good results. The fine development of production coupled with political stability has resulted in a marked improvement in the people's living standards. The people have emulated one another to sell surplus rice to the state. Owing to this, in the 1982 rice crop, 50,000 metric tons of grain were purchased in excess of the plan targets, and 16 provinces sold more rice to the state than the plan required. In 1983, Kampuchea increased the rice area to 1.8 million hectares, with the area under the new rice strain IR-36 reaching the 160,000-hectare mark and the output of rice and subsidiary food crops totaling more than 2 million metric tons.

Concerning industrial crops, which consist mainly of rubber for export, the amount of latex collected has increased ninefold over the first year of liberation. In 1983, the area of rubber planted reached 15,000 hectares, a three-fold increase over 1979. Next to rubber was tobacco, which has also been strongly developed, with 10,000 hectares planted in 1980 and more than 15,000 hectares in 1983. Over the past 5 years, the Kampuchea Export-Import Company has exported nearly 20,000 metric tons of rubber, 1,000 metric tons of tobacco, 6,000 metric tons of beans, and 4,000 cubic meters of timber. Concerning livestock raising, as of 1983 the cattle population totaled 1.7 million head, 1 million more than in 1979.

Vietnam's great and selfless contributions have played a part in the great and comprehensive agricultural successes recorded by Kampuchea over the past 5 years. Right in early 1979, groups of Vietnamese agricultural specialists joined their Kampuchean colleagues in conducting investigations and research and in determining the orientation and position of restoring agricultural production and establishing new production relations. Each year Vietnam has set aside more than 100 million dong to help Kampuchea buy large amounts of various kinds of crop seeds, domestic animals, agricultural implements and technical materials, and so forth.

Over the past 5 years, Vietnam has assisted Kampuchea in gathering and building its force of scientific and technical cadres and agricultural managers. After undergoing training in Vietnam or in courses held in Kampuchea and taught by Vietnamese teachers and specialists, the Kampuchean agricultural cadres have assumed important positions in various agricultural, forestry, and water conservancy offices, departments, general departments, and corporations of Kampuchea, thus actively contributing to promoting the restoration of Kampuchean agricultural production.

After 5 years of friendly cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea, very encouraging results have been obtained on the agricultural front, gradually and steadily advancing Kampuchean agriculture. In the period ahead, this cooperation will be strengthened in organization and leadership, and coordination between the sectors concerned will be further enhanced to bring into play the agricultural potentials of two countries. This will serve as a basis for the development of their national economy.

CSO: 4209/169

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

MINH HAI GRAIN PROCUREMENT--As of 6 February, Minh Hai Province had delivered to state granaries 108,096 metric tons of grain, or 21,000 metric tons more than the corresponding period last year. Gia Rai, Vinh Loi, Phuoc Long, and Hong Dan Districts took the lead in this task. The province is launching a campaign to motivate all agricultural cooperatives to fulfill their grain obligations. [Summary] [BK130415 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Feb 84]

NGHE TINH WINTER-SPRING RICE--As of 6 February, agricultural cooperatives in Nghe Tinh Province had planted 90,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, achieving 68 percent of the planned area. The recent cold spell has damaged rice seedlings in many districts. As a result, these localities are striving to sow more rice seedlings to fill their planned areas. [Summary] [BK130415 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Feb 84]

SONG BE GRAIN PLAN--The People's Council of Song Be Province recently met to review the implementation of the 1983 state plan and to project the socio-economic orientations and tasks for 1984 and the targets to be achieved in 1985. It is planned that in 1984 the province will produce 196,000 metric tons of grain--an increase of 22.2 percent over 1983--and achieve an average per capita grain output of 365 kg. [Excerpt] [BK171436 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 12 Feb 84]

HAU GIANG AGRICULTURE--Hanoi VNA 10 February--A province in the Mekong River Delta with more than 2,350,000 inhabitants, Hau Giang has the largest rice acreage of the country and big agricultural potentials. However, before 1981, paddy output never exceeded 1 million tons a year. Thanks to new policies on agriculture enacted following the Fifth Party Congress, Hau Giang has made long strides forward. In 1982, it reaped 1.3 million tons of paddy, 10 percent more than planned. In 1983, despite many difficulties, weather vagaries in particular, paddy output rose to 1,469,000 tons, or 600 kilos per capita, and total income rose by 36.8 percent over 1982. Last year, Hau Giang procured for the state 340,000 tons of paddy, 1.5 percent above target; 11,310 tons of pigs compared with the target of 5,500 tons; 23,000 tons of cane sugar, 14,000 tons more than planned. The province's exports, especially of shrimps, have also grown steadily. [Excerpts] [DW150601 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 10 Feb 84]

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

PHA LAI'S FIRST TURBINE BEGINS TO GENERATE ELECTRICITY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Jan 84 pp 1, 4

[Article by "P.V.": "Turbine No 1 of the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Plant Attains Output of More Than 60 Million Kilowatt Hours"]

[Text] With a spirit of creative labor and close cooperation within a self-contained construction line, the cadres and men of the armed forces units participating in the construction of the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant overcame difficulties and developed many initiatives to accelerate the construction rate, so last year they brought turbine No 1 into operation on schedule. The units then adjusted it and operated it on a trial basis for 72 hours, increasing the turbine's output to the designed level of 110,000 kilowatts. Recently the site's inspection council signed an official document to turn over turbine No 1. As of 31 December 1983 turbine No 1 had functioned well and had produced more than 60 million kilowatts of electricity.

In addition to continuing to complete some project items of turbine No 1, the construction units at the site immediately began to install turbine No 2, with a capacity of 110,000 kilowatts, and prepared to begin the construction of turbines nos 3 and 4. Thanks to the units' all-out efforts, the site has completed the construction of the foundation and is constructing the framework and carrying out the installation of boiler No 1 (one of two boilers), and many other tasks related to turbine No 2.

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CSO: 4209/160

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

SMALL-SCALE POWER PLANTS--The country now has 370 small-scale hydroelectric power stations in operation. This year, nearly 20 small-scale hydroelectric power stations were constructed or restored, such as the Phu Ninh, Song Cung, Thoong Cot, Ban Hoang, Kim Tien and other stations. The capacity of these stations ranges from 20 to 1,000 kilowatts. All small-scale hydroelectric power stations directly support production installations in industry and agriculture. Practically all of the small-scale hydroelectric power projects constructed this year were surveyed and designed by the Ministry of Power and constructed with the ministry's assistance. The Dong Anh Electrical Equipment Repair Plant produces the hydroelectric power generators and Tool Factory Number 1, the Da Nang Polytechnic College and a number of local machine enterprises have produced the complete equipment sets and components for the generators. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Sep 83 p 3] 7809

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